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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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WARREN G. HARDING SINCERE FRIEND OF CHINA

ON December 24, 1920 an American resident of China visited Warren G. Harding at Harding's home in the little town of Marion, Ohio. Harding had just been elected president of the United States of America by the largest majority ever received by any president. The American from China wanted to interest the new president in certain legislation affecting American interests in China and he wanted to get the president's attention before he went to Washington to take up his official duties. Immediately after the introduction, President Harding said, "So you are from China. Tell me something about Shantung!" And there ensued a conversation of nearly an hour about China, American interest in China, China's experiment in democracy, and the great problem of Chinese-American relations. President Harding was keenly interested in China and called his visitor's attention to the fact that during the campaign which has just closed, he had delivered an address on the Shantung Question and that he had cast his vote in the Senate in favor of the reservation to the Shantung clause in the Versailles Treaty when the question of the ratification of that treaty was before the upper branch of the United States congress. Later on after the President had taken up his duties in Washington and the matter of calling a world conference on the limitation of armament was under consideration by the administration it is known that President Harding was chiefly responsible for the invitation which was extended to China to participate in the deliberations on problems affecting the Far East as a free and independent nation.

CERTAIN interests had been working to exclude China from the Conference, but Harding insisted that China had a right to be present when her affairs were under consideration. The President maintained an active interest in China's problems as they developed during the progress of the Washington Conference and along toward the last when things looked blue for China, it was Harding who interceded to the end that China received a square deal. This was especially true in connection with the negotiations between China and Japan in respect to the retrocession of Shantung. The Chinese and Japanese delegates had been in a deadlock for days and it looked as though the problem could not be solved. Japan was holding out for the last pound of flesh and China's delegates were receiving cables by the score from their patriotic societies at home urging them not to recede. One day the *Washington Post*, a paper very close to the President, reprinted Harding's address on the Shan-

tung Question which he had delivered during the preceding campaign. There was also an accompanying article in the same issue of the *Post* calling attention to the President's position on the Shantung Question. The article was written by Albert W. Fox, political correspondent of the paper and a brother of Dr. Charles J. Fox, editor of the *North China Star*, who was also in Washington attending the sessions of the Conference as correspondent for his paper. The next day President Harding asked the Chinese and Japanese delegates to a private conference in his office in the White House and although the details of this important discussion are not known, it is known that soon thereafter the Chinese and Japanese delegates reached an understanding and the Shantung Question was settled and removed from the category of problems affecting the peace and well-being of the world. In the spring of 1922, the writer of these lines, accompanied by a delegation of American business men from China and Hon. L. C. Dyer of Missouri called upon President Harding in the White House to discuss with the President some further problems affecting American business and interests in China. Congressman Dyer introduced the party by saying, "Mr. President, I want you to meet some friends of mine from Shanghai, China." The President extended his hand and smiling in the happy manner that has endeared him to everyone said, "Mr. Congressman, don't you know that it is not necessary to mention China when you say, Shanghai! I think I know as much about the geography and politics of China as I do of my own state of Ohio!" It is indeed true that China lost a true friend in the death of President Harding. The refusal of the President to be rushed into precipitate action in connection with the recent Lincheng outrage when practically everybody was clamoring for drastic methods on the part of the Powers, is an important case fresh in the minds of everyone. It is pretty difficult at the present time in view of the chaotic state of affairs in China to view dispassionately the results to China of President Harding's friendly and sympathetic interest in the welfare of the people of this country. Whether President Harding's faith in the ability of the Chinese people to develop and unify their country to the end that it may take its proper place in the world, will be justified, only time will tell. Surely there must be among China's four hundred millions a sufficient number of far-sighted men to ultimately triumph over the elements of discord and reaction that are not only discrediting China in the eyes of the world, but are bringing embarrassment to such sincere friends of China as was typified in the person of former president Warren G. Harding of the United States of America.

IMPROVING THE STATUS OF THE U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

IN the *Review* for May 12 appeared an editorial discussion regarding a bill which has been introduced in Congress by Hon. L. C. Dyer of Missouri, designed to improve the status and remedy defects in the original law creating the United States Court for China which was originally passed by Congress on June 30, 1906. The Dyer bill which was introduced in the House of Representatives on May 16, 1922 and which it is understood, has the approval of the American Chamber of Commerce and other American organizations in China reads as follows:

67th CONGRESS, 2d Session

H. R. 11673.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

May 16, 1922

Mr. Dyer introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To amend the Act of June 30, 1906, creating a United States Court for China, and so forth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 7 of the Act of June 30, 1906, creating a United States Court for China, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. The tenure of office of the judge of said court shall be ten years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed in the manner provided by section 4 of Article II of the Federal Constitution; the tenure of office of the other officials of the court shall be at the pleasure of the president."

Sec. 2. That there be added to said Act the following:

"Sec. 10. The United States Commissioner for China shall be appointed by said judge with the approval of the Attorney General of the United States and shall, in addition to the powers conferred by the Act of June 4, 1920 (Forty-first United States Statutes at Large, Part 1, page 745), have and exercise jurisdiction similar and corresponding to that conferred by the Acts of Congress upon court commissioners in Alaska."

Sec. 3. That there shall also be added to said Act the following:

Sec. 11. The clerk of said court and the United States attorney and United States marshal for China shall report to the Attorney General and be subject to his direction to the same extent as the corresponding officers of other United States Courts."

THE above measure did not pass the last session of Congress but will be reintroduced when Congress reassembles this autumn. It must be read of course in connection with the original enactment creating the United States Court for China which is also reproduced herewith:

UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE: Volume 34, Part 1, p. 814.

CHAP. 3934.—An Act Creating a United States court for China and prescribing the jurisdiction thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a court is hereby established, to be called the United States court for China, which shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases and judicial proceedings whereof jurisdiction may now be exercised by United States consuls and ministers by law and by virtue of treaties between the United States and China, except in so far as the said jurisdiction is qualified by section two of this Act. The said court shall hold sessions at Shanghai, China, and shall also hold sessions at the cities of Canton, Tientsin, and Hankau at stated periods, the dates of such sessions at each city to be announced in such manner as the court shall direct, and a session of the court shall be held in each of these cities at least once annually. It shall be within the power of the judge, upon due notice to the parties in litigation, to open and hold court for the hearing of a special cause at any place permitted by the treaties, and where there is a United States consulate, when, in his judgement, it shall be required by the convenience of witnesses, or by some public interest. The place of sitting of the court shall be in the United States consulate at each of the cities, respectively.

That the seal of the said United States court for China shall be the arms of the United States, engraved on a circular piece of steel of the size of a half dollar, with these words on the margin, "The Seal of the United States Court for China."

The seal of said court shall be provided at the expense of the United States.

All writs and processes issuing from the said court, and all transcripts, records, copies, jurats, acknowledgements, and other papers requiring certification or to be under seal, may be authenticated by said seal, and shall be signed by the clerk of said court. All

processes issued from the said court shall bear test from the day of such issue.

SEC. 2. The consuls of the United States in the cities of China to which they are respectively accredited shall have the same jurisdiction as they now possess in civil cases where the sum or value of the property involved in the controversy does not exceed five hundred dollars United States money and in criminal cases where the punishment for the offense charged can not exceed by law one hundred dollars fine or sixty day's imprisonment, or both, and shall have power to arrest, examine, and discharge accused persons or commit them to the said court. From all final judgments of the consular court either party shall have the right of appeal to the United States court for China: *Provided, also*, That appeal may be taken to the United States court for China from any final judgement of the consular courts of the United States in Korea so long as the rights of extraterritoriality shall obtain in favor of the United States. The said United States court for China shall have and exercise supervisory control over the discharge by consuls and vice-consuls of the duties prescribed by the laws of the United States relating to the estates of decedents in China. Within sixty days after the death in China of any citizen of the United States, or any citizen of any territory belonging to the United States, the consul or vice-consul whose duty it becomes to take possession of the effects of such deceased person under the laws of the United States shall file with the clerk of said court a sworn inventory of such effects, and shall as additional effects come from time to time into his possession immediately file a supplemental inventory or inventories of the same. He shall also file with the clerk of said court within said sixty days a schedule under oath of the debts of said decedent, so far as known, and a schedule or statement of all additional debts thereafter discovered. Such consul or vice-consul shall pay no claims against the estate without the written approval of the judge of said court, nor shall he make sale of any of the assets of said estate without first reporting the same to said judge and obtaining a written approval of said sale, and he shall likewise within ten days after any such sale report the fact of such sale to said court, and the amount derived therefrom. The said judge shall have power to require at any time reports from consuls or vice-consuls in respect of all their acts and doings relating to the estate of any such deceased person. The said court shall have power to require where it may be necessary a special bond for the faithful performance of his duty to be given by any consul or vice-consul into whose possession the estate of any such deceased citizen shall have come in such amount and with such sureties as may be deemed necessary, and for failure to give such bond when required, or for failure to properly perform his duties in the premises, the court may appoint some other person to take charge of said estate, such person having first given bond as aforesaid. A record shall be kept by the clerk of said court of all proceedings in respect of any such estate under the provisions hereof.

SEC. 3. That appeals shall lie from all final judgments or decrees of said court to the United States circuit court of appeals of the ninth judicial circuit, and thence appeals and writs of error may be taken from the judgments or decrees of the said circuit court of appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States in the same class of cases as those in which appeals and writs of error are permitted to judgments of said court of appeals in cases coming from district and circuit courts of the United States. Said appeals or writs of error shall be regulated by the procedure governing appeals within the United States from the district courts to the circuit courts of appeal, and from the circuit courts of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States respectively, so far as the same shall be applicable; and said courts are hereby empowered to hear and determine appeals and writs of error so taken.

SEC. 4. The jurisdiction of said United States court, both original and on appeal, in civil and criminal matters, and also the jurisdiction of the consular courts in China shall in all cases be exercised in conformity with said treaties, and the laws of the United States now in force in reference to the American consular courts in China, and all judgments and decisions of said consular courts, and all decisions, judgments, and decrees of said United States court, shall be enforced in accordance with said treaties and laws. But in all such cases when such laws are deficient in the provisions necessary to give jurisdiction or to furnish suitable remedies, the common law and the law as established by the decisions of the courts of the United States shall be

applied by said court in its decisions and shall govern the same subject to the terms of any treaties between the United States and China.

SEC. 5. That the procedure of the said court shall be in accordance, so far as practicable, with existing procedure prescribed for consular courts in China in accordance with the Revised Statutes of the United States; *Provided, however*, That the judge of the said United States court for China shall have authority from time to time to modify and supplement said rules of procedure. The provisions of sections forty-one hundred and six and forty-one hundred and seven of the Revised Statutes of the United States allowing consuls in certain cases to summon associates shall have no application to said court.

SEC. 6. There shall be a district attorney, a marshal, and a clerk of said court, with authority possessed by the corresponding officers of the district courts in the United States as far as may be consistent with the conditions of the laws of the United States and said treaties. The judge of said court and the district attorney, who shall be lawyers of good standing and experience, marshal, and clerk shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall receive as salary, respectively, the sums of eight thousand dollars per annum for said judge, four thousand dollars per annum for said district attorney, three thousand dollars per annum for said marshal, and three thousand dollars per annum for said clerk. The judge of the said court and the district attorney shall, when the sessions of the court are held at other cities than Shanghai, receive in addition to their salaries their necessary expenses during such sessions not to exceed ten dollars per day for the judge and five dollars per day for the district attorney.

SEC. 7. The tenure of office of the judge of said court shall be ten years, unless sooner removed by the President for cause; the tenure of the other officials of the court shall be at the pleasure of the President.

SEC. 8. The marshal and the clerk of said court shall be required to furnish bond for the faithful performance of their duties, in sums and with sureties to be fixed and approved by the judge of the court. They shall each appoint, with the written approval of said judge, deputies at Canton and Tientsin, who shall also be required to furnish bonds for the faithful performance of their duties, which bonds shall be subject, both as to form and sufficiency of the sureties, to the approval of the said judge. Such deputies shall receive compensation at the rate of five dollars for each day the sessions of the court are held at their respective cities. The office of marshal in China now existing in pursuance of section forty-one hundred and eleven of the Revised Statutes is hereby abolished.

SEC. 9. The tariff of fees of said officers of the court shall be the same as the tariff already fixed for the consular courts in China, subject to amendment from time by order of the President, and all fees taxed and received shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Approved, June 30, 1906.

UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE: Vol. 41, Part 1, p. 746.

The judge of the United States court for China is authorized to appoint, as in the district courts of the United States and with similar powers and tenure of office, a United States commissioner who shall be an attorney regularly admitted to practice before the said United States court for China and who, when appointed, shall be in addition ex-officio judge of the consular court for the district of Shanghai, with all of the authority and jurisdiction now exercised by the vice-consul acting by virtue of the Act of Congress of March 4, 1915 (Thirty-eight United States Statutes at Large, part 1, third session, chapter 145, page 1122), which authority and jurisdiction are hereby transferred: *Provided*, That at the discretion of the judge of said court, he may appoint the clerk of the court to perform the duties of commissioner without additional compensation therefor. In the event that it is not practicable or desirable so to appoint the clerk to act as commissioner, the judge may, with the approval of the Secretary of State, appoint some qualified attorney to act as commissioner who shall, if not an officer of the court, receive such compensation as may be fixed by the Secretary of State not exceeding \$5 for each day of service actually rendered.

Approved, June 4, 1920.

THE bill which was introduced in Congress by Mr. Dyer was drawn up by him after his visit to China where he held conferences with various Americans interested in improving the status of the United States Court. In view of the fact that there is still considerable time before Congress reassembles this autumn, there are certain further changes in the measure which have been suggested. One provides that in the absence or disability of the Judge, that the Commissioner may make any order which the Judge could make in chambers in vacation and may at any time hear and determine any cause in which the Judge is disqualified or where both parties to an action may agree. Another suggestion has to do with the matter of jury trial and while not providing for the introduction of the American jury system in China which is objectionable for many reasons, it does provide for the naming of two disinterested assessors who shall be citizens of the United States to sit with the Judge in the trial of certain cases such as capital cases, civil cases which would be triable by jury in a regular district court of the United States in which either party to a case should request such assessors and also in other criminal or civil cases in which the Judge may deem it advisable. The assessors may concur in the findings of the Judge, or make separate dissenting findings which shall be considered by the Judge in rendering judgment, or he may submit any or all questions of fact to the assessors and base his judgment upon their joint findings.

AS was stated in our previous discussion of this subject, the principal constructive element in the Dyer bill is that it places definitely the administration of the United States Court for China under the Department of Justice at Washington similar to the other federal courts of the United States. This will give the Court a definite standing similar to that held by other branches of the American government now represented in China such as the State, Commerce, Army and Navy Departments. At the present time, the Court officials are responsible only to the President of the United States, who has the appointive power, but naturally the President has no time or facilities for looking after the administration of an American court in China. Most of the difficulties which the United States Court has experienced since its foundation have been due to defects in the original enactment of Congress creating the court. Congress simply created the court, but failed to place its administration under any government department. President Roosevelt attempted to remedy this defect by issuing an executive order for the court officials to report to the State Department, but this executive order naturally has no legal basis. Owing to the fact that the administration of courts is foreign to the regular functions of the diplomatic branch of the American government, the Court has had difficulties and embarrassments since its establishment.

ANOTHER element in the Dyer bill and the further suggestions for incorporation in same, covers the problem of jury trial. A perusal of the original court enactment will show that no provision was made for jury trial, and the only body which has the power of introducing jury trial in the United States Court for China is the Congress of the United States. It is questionable whether jury trial as applied in the United States would be workable in China, one principal element being the small American communities. It might

be possible to have jury trial in Shanghai but it would be a pretty difficult problem to apply it in Hankow, Tientsin, Harbin, Canton, Peking and other places where sessions of the court are held and where the American communities are small. Another, and in the writer's opinion, the most vital problem in the application of the jury system rests in the fact that a large percentage of the cases coming before the United States Court involve the interests of other nationals as well as those of American citizens. The writer has a high regard for the fairness of the average American, but it would be expecting rather too much to imagine an American jury giving an impartial verdict in cases involving the interests of say, Japanese, Chinese, British, Italians, French, Portuguese or other national interests as opposed to the interests of their own American citizens. A jury of such high minded American citizens might be found in China, but we doubt it. The suggestion for the drafting of assessors from the American communities might be workable. At any rate the decision rests with Congress and it goes without saying that nothing will be done unless the American organizations in China get behind the Dyer bill, or some other suitable proposal, and force Congress to do something. We are sure that the present officials of the United States Court for China will welcome the support of the American communities in China in effecting improvements in the law creating the court and under which it is forced to operate. When the original court bill was passed by Congress seventeen years ago the American community in China numbered but a few hundred persons, and America's commercial interests were represented by only two or three firms. The number of Americans now residing in China has grown to possibly 10,000 and America is rapidly approaching first place in the foreign commerce of the country. It is vital that all Americans work together to the end that our governmental institutions represented in this part of the world keep pace with the growth of our commerce and other interests.

LOBINGIER'S INDORSEMENT OF HAGUE COURT

JUDGE Charles S. Lobingier's indorsement of President Harding's plan for the United States to join the International Court of Justice at the Hague will, we believe, have the approval of most Americans and other foreigners residing in this part of the world as well as the Chinese. Speaking before the Rotary Club of Tientsin on August 2, Judge Lobingier took issue with the recent statement of Senator Johnson of California opposing the participation of the United States in the Hague Tribunal, explaining that all modern courts have developed from most humble beginnings. Senator Johnson's statement, as cabled to the Far East, was to the effect that participation in the Hague Court would eventually involve the United States in the European political muddle. Judge Lobingier explained that all courts in civilized countries had developed because they were found to provide a better means for settling disputes than the old method of settlement by means of "private wars" in which force was the chief element. "When courts were first established," he said, "they did not have the approval of everybody and many persons who opposed them continued to use the old methods of fighting. Finally, however, public opinion forced everybody to the legal and orderly method of settling their troubles." The same situation largely applies

to the world court which is now in process of establishment at the Hague. It does not have the approval of all nations and many nations will refuse to take their disputes with other nations to the Hague, but finally common sense and sanity will force all nations to the legal and orderly method of settling their troubles instead of resorting to the present method of fighting which has gradually led to a condition of world anarchy. The present court, although not perfect, explained Judge Lobingier, nevertheless is sitting and ready to hear the evidence in disputes and to do business. The time is coming when the nation that refuses to submit its claims to the Court will be distrusted before the world. Judge Lobingier's remarks on the World Court are of especial interest in this part of the world for the reason that China is already a member of the Court and is represented at the Hague by Dr. Wang Chung Hui, former premier, delegate to the Washington Conference, and head of the commission that has been engaged for several years in the codification of Chinese laws.

The Development of Alaska

President Harding's midsummer visit to "Seward's Icebox," as Alaska was designated after its purchase under the recommendation of Secretary of State Seward, calls attention to the remarkable development of that area since its purchase from Russia by the United States in 1867. There were "knockers" in those days as well as now and those who recall from their personal remembrance or reading the fierce criticism of an appropriation of \$7,200,000 in full payment for this enormous area, practically double the size of the original thirteen states, will be interested to note some figures appearing in the *Trade Record of The National City Bank of New York* as to Alaska's development and especially in wealth production in the 56 years since its purchase.

The mere area, 591,000 square miles, says the *Trade Record*, is nearly twice that of the thirteen original states (325,000 square miles) and its contributions to our wealth especially in recent years are startling when compared with the small sum paid for it. Its gold production alone in the 20 years for which we have an official record is in round terms \$250,000,000, or 35 times as much as the entire sum paid to Russia for it. The copper sent us from Alaska alone has aggregated \$125,000,000 since the establishment of a governmental record 20 years ago, and in the single year 1922 was approximately \$10,000,000 or more than the entire cost. Its minerals and metals include not merely gold, silver and copper, but also platinum, antimony, lead, tin, graphite, gypsum, barytes, sulphur, coal and mineral oil. The Alaska Bureau of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, which has special facilities for keeping close tab on conditions in Alaska, since Seattle is the chief port through which Alaskan products enter, estimates the total output of minerals and metals in Alaska since its purchase at \$460,000,000 down to 1920, which would bring the grand aggregate at the present time to about \$500,000,000. Figures of the United States government show gold receipts from Alaska for the last three years at over \$20,000,000, and copper at over \$30,000,000.

But it is not in minerals and metals alone that Alaska has made great contributions to the wealth and domestic requirements of the country. The outturn of the fisheries since its purchase is stated at over \$400,000,000, and the official statistics of the Department of Commerce show that the fish products shipped from Alaska to other parts of the country in the past three years aggregated nearly \$100,000,000, or to be more exact \$95,348,553. The fur products which were extremely valuable during the period in which no limitations were placed upon the taking of the fur seal have totaled since its purchase nearly \$100,000,000, but are now running at the rate of 3½ million dollars a year, of which sealskins form about one-third. Of the \$51,000,000 worth of merchandise shipped from Alaska to the various ports of the United States in the calendar year 1922, canned salmon amounted to \$29,487,000, fish products as a whole \$34,271,000, furs \$3,561,000, copper \$9,833,000, domestic gold \$7,630,000, and silver \$770,000.

Other interesting statistics presented in the *Trade Record* put the length of railways in Alaska at 700 miles; the capital invested in the various industries runs into the hundreds of millions, that of fisheries alone \$75,000,000; the number of reindeer (which were introduced by the United States Government in 1892) is now estimated at 225,000, while the available coal "reserve" is estimated by the United States Geological Survey at a minimum of 150,000,000,000 tons, "and may be many times that amount." In agriculture the developments are equally surprising, and grains, vegetables, and live stock are among the successful industries, especially in the southern and southeastern section.

Dr. Yoshino in Shanghai

Dr. Yoshino, professor of Political Science at the Imperial University of Tokyo, and one of the leading lights of Japan came to Shanghai last week, and delivered lectures before large audiences in the local Japanese club.

Dr. Yoshino is an independent, liberal thinker who cares more for the welfare of the people of Japan than for the time honored institutions of the Land of Rising Sun. He expressed dissatisfaction at the present system of government in Japan, and stated that Japan could not contribute to the welfare of humanity as long as she dragged in the old muddy ruts of conservatism or imperialism. In the opinion of Dr. Yoshino Japan is facing grave internal danger, and unless the government really represents the people, a disaster may come anytime. He wants that the system of universal suffrage be adopted at once, and political education be made compulsory in the primary schools. In this way the real power will pass into the hands of the people, and Japan will be saved.

Dr. Yoshino loves the people more than the Imperial family and holds that the throne must not remain confined to the palace only, but must mix with the people and be Emperor of the Parliament. When asked by us whether he would like to see Japan a Republic Dr. Yoshino said that it was possible for Japan to be a Republic. His main idea is that the administrative machinery must gradually pass into the hands of the people who will decide for themselves what form of state the people should have.

A Chinese asked the doctor in our presence as to the best means of unifying China, and he said in reply, "China must become a Soviet Republic at once. This is the only way to her reunification." We wanted to discuss this more with him but he did not seem prepared to meet our objections to China adopting Soviet system of state.

When asked whether America and Japan were on a path to war, Dr. Yoshino replied saying that the militarists of Japan who today control all political power may involve the country in a war with America, but the people of Japan do not want war at all. He does not think that America is preparing for war against Japan. "The militarists of Japan will continue talking of war with some Power or other or they can not continue their hold on the imagination of the people."

Dr. Yoshino remarked that morality, national and individual, is the supreme factor in the greatness of a nation or an individual, and as religion gives support to morality it is absolutely needed. He further remarked that the old materialistic schools of politics had received a fatal blow by Mahatma Gandhi's announcements of spiritual politics. He thinks Gandhi to be the greatest political philosopher that ever lived and one whose idealism can save the world.

Dr. Yoshino sympathises with the Korean Revolutionists, and advises them not to move too radically. Education and personal character are the two crying needs of the people of Chosen without which no political movement can be a success.

He believes in the cultural unity of the peoples of Asia and approves of the Pan-Asiatic movement along non-violent lines.

H. P. Shastri



Warren Gamaliel Harding

World Mourns Late President Harding

NO death in recent years has caused such widespread grief as has that of Warren Gamaliel Harding, whom the hand of destiny released from the arduous responsibilities of President of the United States of America, on the evening of August 2 at San Francisco, California. Messages of condolence from all parts of the globe convey more than formal expressions of regret. They convey sincere regret that the world should lose so fine a man, and anxiety that a figure so essential to the tranquility of conditions in America, and thereby in other portions of the world, should be removed in this critical time.

The late president of America endeared himself in people's hearts by traits which were intelligible to every one. His stately figure, gentle manner, tolerance and humility, the loyalty inspired in his wife, his interest in golf, the affection reciprocated by his dog "Laddie," combined with his clean record, his good judgment, sober courage and calm idealism brought him love and confidence in increasing measure as one of the most difficult presidencies in American history progressed under his leadership.

Harding was not swept into the presidency in the fall of 1920 by the greatest plurality ever accorded a candidate because Americans thought his brilliance would solve the problems of the time, but because they believed his conservatism would stabilize them. His accomplishments and the apprehension felt in the first days following his sudden decease bring the realization that Harding's brief administration was eminently successful.

Of Humble Birth

The mite of the great man to be came into life on the second of November, 1865, in a two-room log cabin belonging to his grandfather in Blooming Grove, Morrow County, Ohio. George Tyron Harding, the father of the boy, was a struggling country doctor with so meagre practice that, at that time, he was forced to hire out as a farm hand to provide a living for his wife, Phoebe Elizabeth Dickerson Harding, and himself. Both parents came of pioneer American stock.

Boyhood

The early years of the late president's life were typical of the small farmer's boy of that time, plenty of hard work with intermittent periods of schooling. At 14 years he emerged a six-foot youth with sufficient schooling to be admitted to Ohio Central College, a little academy at Iberia.

Harding had no funds to pay for his education. But he made this up by hard work during vacations and in spare hours. He drove teams, worked on a railway right of way, cleared land, split rails and—most important—traveled about the country painting barns.

Out of College

It was at college that Harding got his first newspaper experience in editing a college paper. He also worked in the village printshop. Harding finished his college course in 1882 when he was 17. In 1884 his family moved to Marion, O., and Harding went, too.

At Marion, Harding followed three lines of activity—he taught a country school, read law and played a horn in the town band! But Harding's heart was in newspaper work. In the course of his first year at Marion he acquired the *Marion Daily Star*. There are half a dozen stories of how Harding came into possession of the paper, but this one has been told by Harding himself.

The *Star*, a second-rate paper, was about to be sold at a sheriff's sale. Harding's father secured control of the paper by settling its debts. No cash was passed. The debts were settled by trading real estate. Anyway, Harding found himself editor and proprietor of a real daily newspaper. But not for long. A judgment was entered in court against some of the property Harding's father had traded for the paper and Warren lost control.

Discouraged, he went to work at \$7 a week as a reporter on the *Marion Mirror*, a Democratic paper. The Blaine-Cleveland presidential campaign was at its height. Harding was an ardent supporter of Blaine, the Republican candidate. One day he wore a Blaine hat to work. His Democratic boss dismissed him.

Buys Marion Star

Harding sold insurance and went on playing in the band until Cleveland was elected. On election night Harding and Jack Warwick, now paragrapher on a Toledo newspaper, decided to buy the *Star* back again. Harding had \$110. Warwick borrowed \$100. They bought the *Star*. Later Harding bought Warwick out.

Then began a hard struggle. Often Harding had to ask advertisers to pay in advance to meet the demands of creditors. He used to swing through Marion from store to store, soliciting advertisements and culling "local items."

But the fight won. Today the *Star* is a gold mine. It has the biggest circulation of any paper in a town of 30,000 in the middle west. It has wide influence. Of Harding an editor whom he employed to operate the *Marion Star* said:

"W. G. is the squarest, fairest man in the world. And he's a crackerjack reporter!"

Marriage

Late in the eighties Harding at a dance met Florence Kling, daughter of Amos Kling, banker and richest man in Marion. Harding began paying ardent court to Miss Kling despite the objection of the banker who told his daughter the struggling young editor "never would amount to anything."

Harding was a man of more than usual height—he was well over six feet tall. His head was large, set on a pair of massive shoulders. His hair was iron gray. His eyes were light blue, his face lion-like. His frame was sinewy.

Harding built a home and in 1891, defied Miss Kling's father's injunction and married the banker's daughter. For years Banker Kling would not speak to his son-in-law. Immediately after her marriage Mrs. Harding went to work in her husband's newspaper office where she acted as circulation manager and did general office work.

In Politics

As soon as the *Star* got on its financial feet Harding began to take an active interest in politics. In 1900 he was elected to the Ohio State Senate and held his seat until 1904.

In that year he was elected lieutenant-governor of Ohio. His term ended in 1906. In 1910 he ran for governor but was defeated.

But Harding had steadily been gaining leadership in state politics. In 1915 he was elected United States senator from Ohio. He served on the important Foreign Relations Committee throughout the war.

When the Republican National Convention was deadlocked at Chicago in 1920, Harding was picked as the best fitted to bring harmony to the differing Republican factions. He was nominated for the presidency.

Elected President

In November, 1920, Harding was elected president by a tremendous majority on a platform opposing the League of Nations and pledging efforts to re-establish "normalcy"—a term which Harding coined and which since has been widely used.

Harding's first year in the presidential chair started under almost crushing handicaps. Industry was crushed, unemployment was growing, international relations were hopelessly involved.

Washington Conference

At the close of Harding's first year, the administration pointed to many accomplishments. But President Harding's one great outstanding achievement in his first year was the calling of the world disarmament conference at Washington in November 1921.

This conference, most unbiased observers believe, removed the threat of war in the Far East and definitely did away with the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

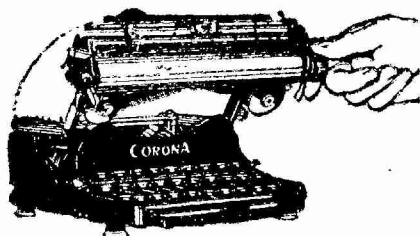
Second Year

When both houses of Congress passed the Bonus Bill for ex-service men by good majorities, Harding was given opportunity to show his courage. He vetoed the bill, which would have been a huge burden on the tax-payers of America, despite the strenuous opposition of the millions of members of the American Legion.

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Harding worked keenly for the passage of the Ship Subsidy Bill, but it was defeated in Congress. When France occupied the Ruhr Valley, strong appeals were made to Washington for interference, but Harding resolutely refused to allow America to become entangled.

A similar policy was pursued regarding American participation in various conferences called in Europe, and, when several European countries were making urgent appeals for America to cancel war debts, Harding judiciously adhered to the policy of non-cancellation, particularly so long as France and other debtor countries were financing large armies and making appropriations for naval enlargements. In this connection, Harding must be credited with the refunding of Great Britain's debt to America in a manner satisfactory to both nations.

Trip to Alaska

The last signal accomplishment of the late president was the trip to Alaska, which he and Mrs. Harding were just completing when illness overtook him in San Francisco. The trip was the first ever made by a president to Alaska, and was intended to bring the attention of the nation to the importance of its rich territory.

Last Illness

The president's party arrived in San Francisco on July 29, with Harding suffering from ptomaine poisoning, but with every expectation of his recovery in two or three days. The following day, all of the president's engagements in California were cancelled, following a sudden relapse, which was diagnosed as broncho-pneumonia.

Subsequent reports of the president's condition were favorable, and it was believed that he was in no danger when, early in the evening of August 2, a stroke of apoplexy ended his life while Mrs. Harding sat at the bedside reading to him.

International Grief

Testimony of grief came to Mrs. Harding from Americans everywhere, and from the courts and leading personages of every land. All American government bureaux were closed while Harding's remains were rushed across the continent to Washington where funeral services took place on August 9. Courts of Europe were in mourning for the week, and memorial services were held the world over. America will officially be in mourning for a month, and all public functions in Washington have been cancelled till December.

Condolences from China

Americans in China were first aware of the death of their president during the afternoon of August 3. Flags were lowered to half-mast, and diplomatic and consular officials, American organizations and individuals, Chinese and other nationals sent expressions of grief and sympathy to Mrs. Harding and to Washington. In conformity with the presidential proclamation issued by Harding's successor, who was sworn into office on August 3, American offices were closed on August 10 and memorial services held in the principal cities of China where Americans are stationed.

Calvin Coolidge

The thirtieth president of the United States, Calvin Coolidge, is not a widely known figure. As governor of Massachusetts in 1919 and 1920, he attracted local attention and was sufficiently trusted to receive nomination for the vice-presidency by the Republican Party.

He was born in Plymouth, Vermont, on July 4, 1872. Graduating from Amherst in 1895, he entered the practice of law in Northampton, Massachusetts, two years later. In 1899 he began his political career as a Northampton councilman, rising through various offices to the governorship of the state.

As governor, he made his only outstanding bid for greatness in 1919 by summarily quelling a disgraceful police strike in Boston. The election the following year was over that issue, and Coolidge was elected by an unusual majority, demonstrating that the people supported him heartily. This act was responsible for his becoming vice-president, but since his election he has had no opportunity for coming prominently to public notice.

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Banditry, Bunco and Boobery

BY CHARLES DAILEY

IT is all very well for the Federation of British Industries to say that something more than merely protective measures in the way of a foreign officered gendarmerie is needed in China, which is counteracted by the American failure to take any stand whatever; but what surprises most observers in China most is the apparent indifference with which the people of China, who pay the taxes and undergo most of the suffering, stand for a situation that in any other country would be intolerable. China suffers more from political misrule than from banditry, which is saying a great deal. How long it can go on at the present rate without the inevitable explosion, a stranger in the land cannot tell—probably until the backs of the people begin to bend under the burden, and in some sections the people are already worse than stoop-shouldered.

Nothing is heard from the Lincheng indemnity commission beyond a semi-official report that the modest sum of \$8,500 will be asked for those of the captives who were held for the longest time, while as little as \$500 will be asked for those who obtained their liberty in the first three days. Since it is commonly reported that Sun Mei-Yao and five others of his comrades in crime divided \$135,000 among them it would appear that they would receive more by \$14,000 than any of the foreigners who became their enforced guests and suffered hardships that may be reflected in after years in lowered earning capacity. These figures may not be accurate in the final analysis. For instance, the \$135,000 the Chinese government is said to have paid the bandits may have evaporated to some extent on the way from Tsinanfu to the bandit lair. The first instalment to leave Tsinanfu was \$85,000, taken from the salt revenues, it was announced at the time. Yet hard on the heels of this illegal appropriation of the foreign-controlled salt tax the British and Japanese Consuls-General protested the withholding of \$110,000 of this tax. Probably someone in Shantung will be able to trace this \$25,000. It is no concern of the foreigner where the graft went, but the local investigating society probably would start at the Governor's yamen in Tsinanfu and follow the route of the money through its several stopping places, including the yamen of the local general at Tsaochuang.

Probably also this difference of a few tens of thousands of dollars would not make much of a flutter if the bandits had been suppressed and the villagers of the southwestern section of Shantung reassured of the safety of themselves and their families. But matters have become even worse since the bandits have learned of the easy pickings of the bandit chiefs, of the easy indifference of the provincial and national officials and of the easy hypnotism of the body in Peking that Charles R. Crane when Minister used to refer to as the Diplomatic Corpse. For word comes from Tsaochuang that although Sun Mei-Yao has hardly got the creases out of his Brigadier-General's uniform and barely has got used to higher grade cigarettes, when here come along some more bandits and carry off his mother and his two sisters. According to a letter from a foreigner at Tsaochuang one of these sisters has been killed, the body being mutilated. Sun's nephew was shot by the bandits on the night of July 29 while on his way home and it is generally accepted in the foodshops of the village of Tsaochuang that Sun Mei-Yao's own end is near unless he flees.

Although he is brigadier in name and some of his bandits are in uniform and impose themselves upon the villagers, eating the best they have, sleeping in the best rooms and carrying off the girls of the families, the brigade of Sun Mei-Yao does not appear to be in evidence. In the first place, according to the same European observer in Tsaochuang, the rifles, ammunition and complete uniform equipment for his men is still to arrive. Also he is unable to control his men, who continue their excesses. The same informant says that, as soon as the kaoliang is cut, it is the intention of the Shantung government to send in troops to wipe out this gang of soldier-bandits, who are now extorting their tribute from the farmers and merchants in the same old way, by stealing their wives and children and demanding money and arms in return.

A correspondent writing from Tsinanfu says that bandits are not confined to the region of Tsaochuang, but also are scattered through the villages northeast of Yenchowfu, where on a recent raid several villagers were killed, their homes looted and houses burned. It is added that in all twenty-nine villages were burned, between fifty and sixty persons killed, while 256 men and women were carried away

and are being held for ransom. Finding that money comes so easy, the bandits seem encouraged, and likely as not a foreigner or two will be included in the next lot, as a higher price might be offered for him.

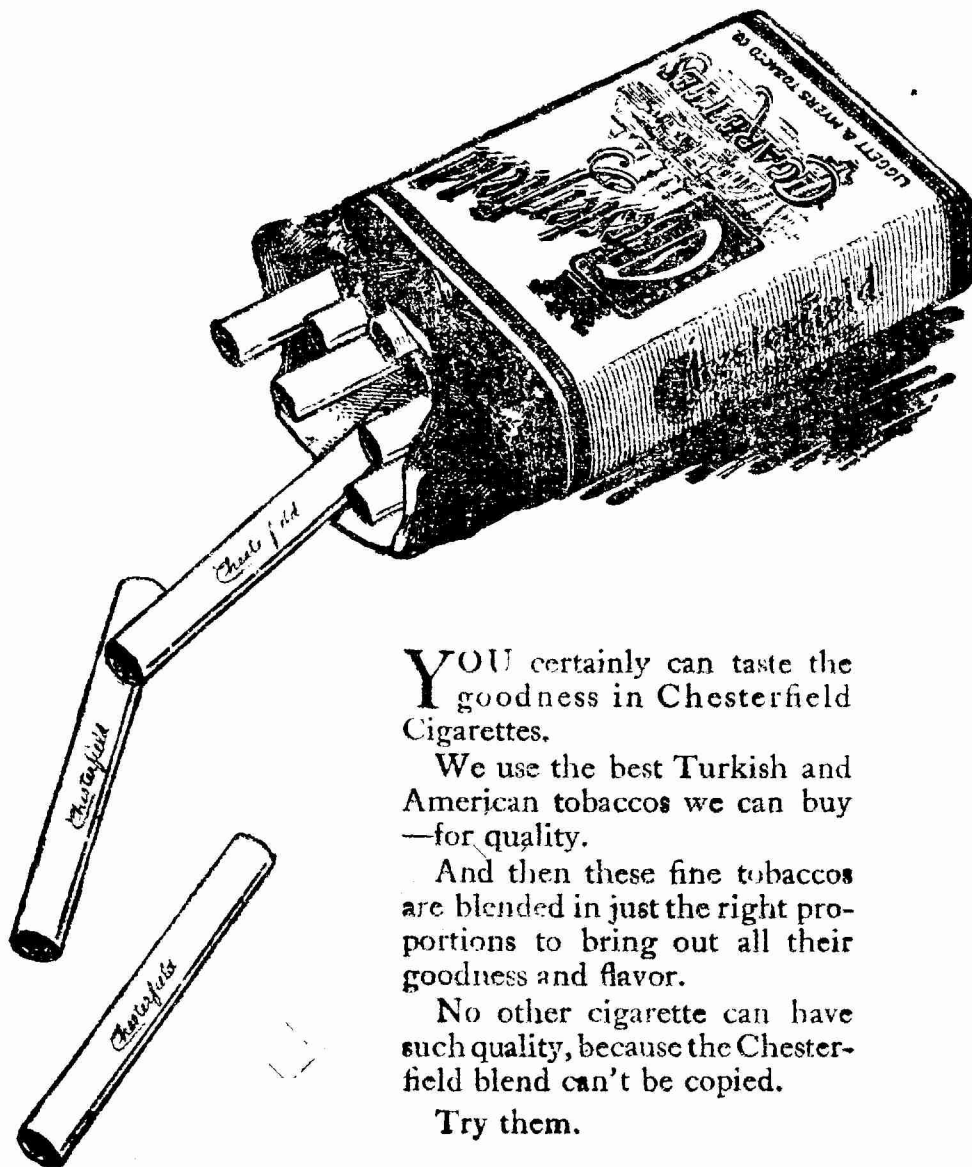
It is not only in Shantung that the bandits are active, but there are new activities in western Honan where there have been repeated captures, and it was necessary for Wu Pei-Fu to send an armed guard on every trip of Carl W. Bishop, the American archeologist who was making excavations in the search for relics of the old capital of Loyang and to locate its ancient walls. In Hupeh the Italian missionary priest Melotto is still held after more than two months, while the latest foreign captive is d'Arcy Wethersbe, a British subject, who was taken in Yunnan near the border of Burma. In Manchuria the bandits have been active within a short distance of Fengtien. Along the upper Yangtze, where conditions always have been bad, and it has been the custom to fire on passing steamboats, the *Alice Dollar* not only was fired upon heavily on her latest trip but while at Ichang was boarded by a band of desperadoes August 1 and the passengers attacked, three American women being among those injured. The U. S. gunboat *Isabel* sent a detail of blue-jackets aboard the *Alice Dollar* and after man-handling the ruffians and restoring order took fifteen of the men prisoners, including the ring-leader. They said they were soldiers. Only a week or so previously the U. S. *Monocacy* was fired upon while escorting the *Alice Dollar* which with the British steamboat *Loongmow* also was fired upon. The commander of the American gunboat returned the fire, and with effect, for the Americans are trained not to shoot unless necessary and never to waste a shot that is fired.

As long as the political game of bunco is played in Peking just so long will the bandits have things their own way, just so long will the officials waste such little money as does find its way to Peking and further defaults of interest and principal to foreign creditors will occur. The Chinese who are on the job in Peking are no longer in awe of the foreign governments and the criminals and political parasites have even less regard for foreign opinion. All seem to have come to the belief that the foreign nations will do nothing more than to cry "Naughty Boy" again, for while the British have been urgently appealed to by their strongest trade organization the British government is in no position to act alone. Japan is leading member of the In-Bad Club, owing to the operation of the boycott, and the United States, refusing to change her policy of benevolent nonlooking if she would, will stand twice the drubbing her nationals already have had before doing anything that might add to the campaign issues already piling up against an unsuccessful administration that has not had the courage either to get in or get out of anything. There is no rod in pickle at the hands of the Drifters' Club, and the Chinese know it. As for the other nations, they are impotent except to hold out in the matter of gold francs and similar trifles. So the Chinese pay no heed.

The Cabinet in Peking is still trying to function through three bonafide members and an added starter in the way of Wellington Koo, who cannot last, although a recent mandate contained the signature of five Ministers. There is an effort to induce W. W. Yen to re-enter the Cabinet and become Premier. Dr. Yen seems to have a fairly level head and to know that no three or four men of the Cabinet can actually appoint anybody to any office. So he has refused to be lured, as have also the numerous persons solicited to take hold of the thankless job of Finance Minister, chiefly because there is nothing to finance. China needs a dictator. It is popularly supposed that Tsao-Kun is picking or trying to pick the Cabinet ministers and to do so in the name of the three actual Cabinet Ministers. Probably he is, but he is afraid of the responsibility, and that alone eliminates him. If he had the courage to assume control in the emergency and on the ground of political necessity he would rally some support behind him, but at the same time would invite attack from the enemies of the Chihli party, who are in the majority but cannot be united. The Chihli party is on its last legs, and may go down in battle, but more likely in the manner predicted by Li Yuan-Hung—by moral disintegration.

Wellington Koo seems to have got off to a bad start by his rough treatment of Minister Yoshizawa, the envoy of Japan. Of course, Dr. Koo was playing to the galleries and helping the boycott, but his treatment of the Japanese Minister, who sought by every honorable effort to present his credentials, has left a lasting sting, even though finally Dr. Koo was induced to visit the Japanese Legation last Thursday and have a cup of tea with the Minister from Japan. Having already lost face he rightly decided that the only way to recover it was to right what seemed to all detached observers to be a wrong.

Dr. Koo probably is sorry he took the job of Foreign Minister. He never can be Premier or acting President.



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The title of Chang Shou-Tseng to the Premiership seems still to be good, although he is not on the job. How to get rid of him is what is worrying the Tientsin clique most. These latter may be knaves, but they are also boobs. Yet they are not the only boobs. The epidemic of boobyism extends even beyond the Cabinet, even beyond the Chinese politicians. The Diplomatic Corps seems in danger of infection, albeit the ministers no longer have any authority. The man who said that the foreign governments had reduced their Ministers to China to the grade of chit coolies may have been a little harsh in his comment, but it seems plain that the Ministers only act when they are told. And no one is in a position to tell them. The resolutions of American and British Chambers of Commerce still bring frowns in Washington and London.

Peking, August 4, 1923.

China's Experiences in Making Money

BY ROY C. BENNETT

Editor's Note: The Review recently contained an article dealing with the uncompleted Chinese Government Mint at Shanghai and called attention to the fact that practically all of the valuable machinery intended for the use of the Mint had been rusting on the dock at Shanghai for nearly a year because of the inability of the Government to pay for it. In view of the situation surrounding the completion of the Government Mint here, this article is of especial interest since it deals with China's various attempts of the past to develop a stable currency. The article was intended for publication in a special edition of the Review devoted to Finance, Currency and Banking published on June 30 but was held over because of lack of space.

HUNDREDS of years before Western civilization was, China was wrestling with problems relating to her monetary system. Chinese money is not a product of development along a clearly-outlined plan; on the contrary it represents a growth which has been subjected to all sorts of complicating, conflicting distorting influences. The Chinese national life, with all its factors, forces and elements which from the Western point of view appear abnormal, is reflected in the monetary system, the history of which antedates Western coinage by a few centuries.

The use of some sort of money in China is mentioned by writers whose research studies deal with ages before authentic records were kept. A metallic medium of exchange is mentioned in very old records, and discussions of reforms in the monetary system appear in documents belonging to the remote past. About every material, metallic and non-metallic, at all suitable or available for use as money has been tried in China, but the real standard for ages has been copper.

In this connection S. R. Wagel, in "Chinese Currency and Banking," describing the situation gives interesting information on Chinese coins ancient history. The following consists of extracts from his publication.

"For centuries in the past, almost since the dawn of history, the real basis of currency in China has been copper. Even today, when practically every transaction with the outside world has to be done in gold, and every local transaction has to be done in silver, the basis of prices remains in cash, or to be precise, in multiples of cash. For thousands of years China has been using gold and silver, although there has been no continuity in the use of either one of the metals or both as currency. But unless one clearly grasps that gold or silver were only currencies in so far as they were multiples of cash value, the question of the standard of value would prove almost impossible of understanding. It is understood, of course, that China has had a very ancient civilization. Money was in circulation in this country as early as the reign of T'ai-hao (2953 to 2839 B. C.); during the dynasties of Hsia (1990 to 1558 B. C.) and Shang (1558 to 1050 B. C.) gold, silver and copper money were in circulation besides the well known cowrie shells. Even in those times a very elementary process of minting was in vogue; and the coins were known as the round money, bell-shaped money and the knife-shaped money. It is understood that during the early periods of China's history the cowrie shell constituted practically the only medium of exchange. In the Chow dynasty or about 1032 B. C. gold money unit was the Chin or Catty, 1 cubic inch in size; and the copper money was round with a square hole in the center. The monies or coins that were in daily use and popular, were the Ch'an or spade-shaped money, the Pu or bell-shaped money and the Tao or knife-shaped money; these were

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popular because they resembled implements in daily use and were freely circulating up to the third century B.C. in practically the whole area of what was then known as China. During this period gold, pearls and precious stones formed the upper two grades of currency. For various reasons the Emperor Wen-ti thought it best to allow free private coinage; in the next reign this right was abolished.

EFFORTS MADE TO STABILIZE MONEY

"For nearly 600 years after this period there was a jumble of currency, although the use of metallic money was quite common. Frequently efforts were made to abolish the use of metallic coins and return to the use of commodities as mediums of exchange. In about 220 A. D. an Imperial decree was issued abolishing metallic money and substituting measures of grain and rolls of silk as circulating media. Attempts like this often failed, simply because a substitution of the commodities in frequent use as currency led to deterioration of value; and time and again copper money as well as other kinds of money had to be restored. During the Tang dynasty efforts were made to standardize currency. The first regulations were promulgated in the fourth year of the reign of Wu-te, 620 A. D. The standard coin was arranged to be 1/10 of a tael in weight, 8/10 of an inch in diameter, and one thousand such coins to weigh six catties and four taels. Mints were established in several important places and placed under the supervision of government officials; counterfeiting was made punishable by confiscation of property and death. At the same time the right to coin money was granted to the emperor's favorites.

"It is difficult to designate the position of currency in China at any period, under any of the heads known to exports of currency. At no time was there anything corresponding to a system. Especially after 1890, up to to-day there have been the following to reckon with: the cash coinage, now complicated by the issue of ten-cash pieces, which are really token coins; silver bullions, based on the unit of the tael and only to be found in the shape of the sycee or horse-shoe of varying weights, touch and fineness; actual silver coins, which are, however, mostly Mexican dollars and dollars of other foreign countries, and quite recently, of provincial mintage; lastly, subsidiary silver coins which have been brought out of the several provincial mints—practically all of them ten and twenty-cent pieces—circulating independently of the dollar and with varying values as compared with the dollar. When approaching the question of currency in China it must be carefully borne in mind that there is no legal tender of any coin in the country. But there is a sort of bimetallic arrangement, operating with the copper cash and the silver tael as units—the cash being a standard coin and the tael an uncoined unit of weight. This should not be confused with bi-metallism, as known and understood in the West. Silver and copper in the currency of this country are independent of each other and circulate without a fixed ratio of exchange between them. Attempts were, however, made occasionally to regulate the value of a tael at a thousand times that of the cash; it was, however, found impossible to bring about such regulation as the exchange between the cash and the tael depended very largely and generally upon their values as metals in the market.

THE CASH

"Although it was originally intended that cash should be in pure copper, in actual practice the coin was of bronze, i. e., a mixture of copper and spelter or zinc. It is useless to attempt to give the standard weight of this coin. As far as is known at present, those of the reigns of Shun Chih, K'ang Hsi, and Yung Cheng are larger and of better quality than those of the reigns of Ch'ien Lung, Chia Ch'ing and Tao Kuang; the cash coins issued during all these reigns are superior to the issue of the later reigns, both in size and weight. We can only compare the different coins issued during the rule of the Manchus, for the issues of previous dynasties are mostly defaced and very much worn. During the last fifty years of Manchu rule counterfeiting was extremely common, the counterfeit coins were accepted without question and the Government rarely made any successful attempt to check this practice; the result usually has been an inflation of prices in proportion to the extent of the activity of counterfeiters.

"The lack of uniformity in the size and weight of coins in this country may be attributed to the following causes: Circulation of the issues of the several reigns of the Manchu dynasty at one and the same time, along with the survivals of the issues of the previous dynasties, extending as far back as the eighth century; the primitive method of coining through moulds which rendered uniformity almost impossible, and as mints were not all under the control and management of a central authority imitation became easy; lastly, the practice of accepting counterfeit coins, even when known as such."

Writing almost 20 years ago T. R. Jernigan, former American consul general in Shanghai, who was an authority on commercial affairs in China gave a description of China's monetary situation that is almost as appropriate today as when it was written. Because of the value of the historical references to the ancient history of Chinese money and because of the vividness of the picture of the chaotic situation he paints, the following extract from Mr. Jernigan's chapter on Chinese money is included here:

"It appears to be quite authentic that there was paper money in China as early as the year 119 B. C., and that its character was impressed on pieces of skin or some kind of a paste-board about a foot square; but in A. D. 807, the currency was more regular, though copper was used for coining only, while for contributions, which were obliged to be made for the treasury, voluntary money was issued.

PAPER MONEY IS TRIED

"In A.D. 960, it is in evidence that there was some kind of a sub-treasury plan, such as the populist party in the United States advocated several years ago, for notes were issued on goods deposited in the public treasury, which were called accommodation paper. These notes were negotiable, and were imprinted on paper a foot square, with their current value and an official seal stamped on them. Subsequently, when the iron currency, which was in circulation, became inconvenient, it was replaced by a system of checks, and, about the tenth century, a system of banking was introduced, when bills of exchange were issued payable every three years. In the eleventh century the public creditors were paid by notes of varying value, and, at the close of the century, it had been estimated that such notes were issued to the extent of 28,000,000 ounces of silver. As each province issued its own paper money there was, consequently, much confusion in business, and this custom, which permits a province to exercise privileges that should be the sole function of the central government, has too often embarrassed the trade of the empire, and will continue to do so until the privileges of the provinces are very much abridged.

"About A. D. 1256, paper money was issued by the Emperor Kublia Khan. Marco Polo describes it as having been made from the bark of a tree on the leaves of which the silkworm feeds. The bark was stripped from the tree and was soaked in water, after which it was put into a mortar and pounded into a pulpy consistence, and then made into a paper of a dark color, which was cut in oblong pieces of different sizes and of different values. The notes so issued were signed by special officers and stamped with the Emperor's seal, which gave value to them, and the penalty for forgery was death. This paper money circulated throughout the Empire; its purchasing power was sustained and extended by the authority of the throne, and when such notes were damaged by use they were exchanged at designated places for new ones at a charge of three percent. The holder could obtain gold or silver in exchange, provided it was for the purpose of having the bullion manufactured into ornaments. The soldiers of the empire were paid in these notes.

FIAT MONEY IS FAILURE

"During the Ming dynasty, Martin mentions a note which was issued bearing the following inscription:—At the petition of the treasury, it is ordained that paper money thus marked with the Imperial seal of the Ming shall have currency, and be used in all respects as if it were copper money; whoever disobeys will have his head cut off."

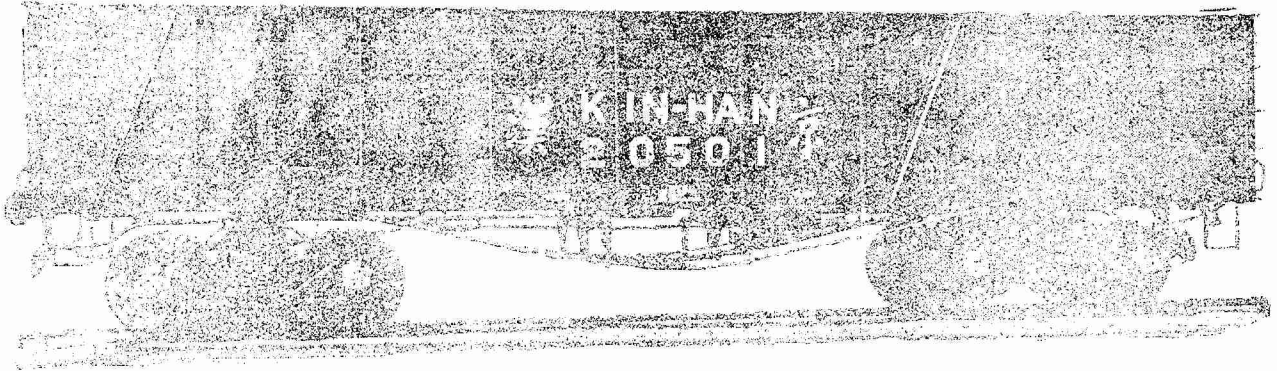
"When the Moguls were in power in China the Empire, figuratively, was flooded with paper money, and so valueless had it become that, at the time they were defeated and driven out, business was in a chaotic state.

"But under the Ming dynasty paper money was revived, and notwithstanding the decree making it a capital offense not to receive it, and forbidding all traffic in gold or silver, the value of the paper notes steadily declined. In 1455, another effort was made to sustain the value of the notes by decreeing that all taxes should be paid in paper money, but it failed in the desired effect, and the notes ultimately passed out of circulation, the people since refusing to trust the government with the issue of paper money.

"And so it appears that a test was made, centuries ago in China, of the value of fiat money, and that it signally failed. Having no substantial basis, such money could not fulfil any legitimate function in trade, as there could be no assurance of merited returns for honest industry.

"If China has any national currency, the coin that represents it is known as the cash; and this is a circular coin, rather more than an inch in diameter, with a square hole in the middle for the convenience of stringing. It should consist of an alloy of copper, 50; zinc, 41½; and tin, 2; or of equal parts of copper and zinc. Each piece should weigh 58

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grains of troy, or 3.78 grammes; but these standards of composition and weight are not free from counterfeiting, and the cash in circulation would not generally measure up to them.

"And so defective is the monetary system of China, that there is no uniformity in the value of cash. In some provinces a Mexican dollar will buy as many as 1,000 cash, and then often in an adjoining province it will not buy more than 800, while in another province the same Mexican dollar will buy as many as 1,200 cash.

CASH IS CHINA'S MONEY

"The value is not fixed by the intrinsic worth of its purchasing power in any market, but more by the locality and disposition of the buyer and seller. But for centuries the cash has been and is now the money of the Chinese and is used by them in nearly all retail transactions.

"But in larger transactions the tael, about one ounce of silver, is the standard of value, and probably is the main standard by which the Chinese govern their business, but the tael also has a varying value according to locality, and at no treaty port of China, nor in hardly any province, is the value the same. The Imperial Maritime Customs of China has adopted the Haikwan tael for the payment of all customs duties, and by which to measure the value of all imports and exports. This Haikwan or Customs tael is supposed to weigh 581.77 grains of troy: its value, however, annually fluctuates, as in 1895 was 3s. 3½d., while in 1896 it was 3s. 4d., and therefore the receipts from the customs may be more apparent than real, emphasized by the fall in the price of silver since 1872 and the decline in exchange value. Large payments are frequently made in sycee, which is an ingot of silver of about the value of ten taels, and known as a ping, while about fifty taels in value would be called a shoe, because of its resemblance to a Chinese shoe.

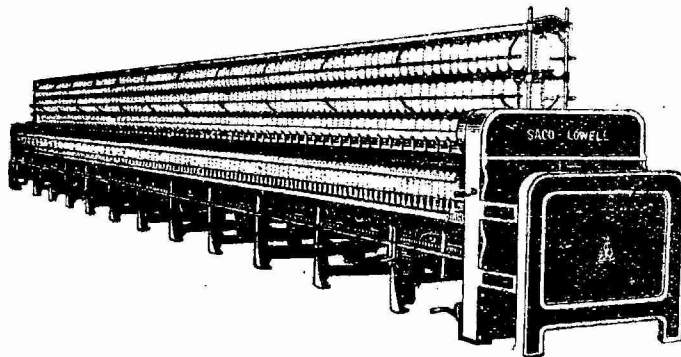
"Now that the commercial treaties between China and many of the Western nations are being revised, with the view of facilitating commercial intercourse, it will be necessary for China to also revise her monetary system. So long as a viceroy of one or more provinces can establish a mint and coin money there can be no uniform currency in the empire, and trade will continue to be deprived of the one essential to its vitality. There can be no confidence in business enterprises when there is no fixed standard of value for the money in circulation, and the closer relations now being cultivated by the Chinese with Western merchants have at last awakened the Central Government of China to the important fact. An edict has recently been issued appointing commissioners to at once consider the ways and means of providing China with a uniform currency system, and this is a move in the direction of establishing a sound principle of business, for when this principle, always so vital to healthy trade, is made effective, it will point the way for the necessity of removing other barriers and hindrances to the proper development of the internal trade of the Empire.

"There is a book written by a Chinese on the money that has been current at different times in China, which has been translated, and the author shall tell its history, but for a better understanding it must be remembered that a Chinese pound is twenty ounces:—

"Formerly gold and silver were current in China as well as copper, and some of the emperors permitted the use of foreign money throughout the Empire. There was also money made of tin, lead, iron, and even baked earth on which figures and characters were imprinted. After the reign of Han, a prince caused money to be made of sealed earth united with a strong glue, and taking it in his head to put down copper money he gathered as much as he could, buried it very deep in the earth and killed the workmen who were employed about it, that none might know where it was hidden. Certain small shells have likewise served instead of small money, but not for any long time.

APPEARANCE OF COINS CHANGES

"As for the form of money, it has been different under different reigns. Copper has long been round with a square hole in the middle, edged with a border a little standing out. This hole was made that they might be strung and carried about ready told by thousands: every hundred is separated by a string twisted in the shape of a cutlass, another sort resembles the back of a tortoise, another of the form that is seen engraved on plate, and was five inches long and pierced at the top. At one time there was a money called grandee's eyes, and when handled were in danger of being broken: they were so small that no less than ten thousand were required to buy a measure of rice sufficient for nourishing a man ten days, but they were soon laid aside because people would not have them.



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"Stamps upon coin has no relation to the prince upon the throne, because it would be indecent and disrespectful that the image of the prince should constantly pass through the hands of merchants and the meanest of the people."

With the national financial system in such a jumble, one wonders how the country gets along, how one section carries on its trade with another. An explanation of how it is done is impossible, at least an explanation that will be thoroughly understood by an outsider is impossible. It should be explained though that he who must change his money loses thereby, just as many times as he has to make the change. Very naturally such losses must be accounted for in prices which is to say the ultimate consumer must pay.

To give the reader some idea of the extent of the loss resulting from this financial discord, reference is made to the fact that the street car company operating in Shanghai suffers enormous losses, or rather is forced to unload enormous losses on the patrons of the cars.

CHANGING MONEY IS EXPENSIVE

Here is a reports from the Shanghai Tramways for one week early this year:

(Mex Dollars)

Gross receipts	71,078.12
Loss by currency depreciation	26,565.47
Effective receipts Mex.	44,512.65
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	38.93
Car miles run	114,071
Passengers carried	2,480,545

Sir Ronald Macleay, British minister, in an address at a luncheon given in his honor in Shanghai by the Chinese

Chamber of Commerce recently said that it was absurd that in a country such as China, with so many centuries of civilization behind her, if he bought Bank of China or Hongkong and Shanghai Bank notes in Shanghai, they must be discounted when he cashed them in Peking. It was absurd that in such a city as Shanghai, the tramway company should lose 30 per cent on copper coinage.

The writer of this article when in Chungking, Szechuan Province, West China, recently, went into a bank to cash a check for returning to Shanghai. When the check was presented the paying teller asked, "Do you want this money to take down the river with you or to use in Chungking?"

"Partly one and partly the other was the reply."

"Then I'll give you part of it in one kind of dollars and part in another," the banker said by way of prefacing an explanation that he had two kinds of dollars, one good locally and the others acceptable "down the river," meaning in Hankow, Shanghai and other centers in the Yangtze basin. The dollars good down the river were harder to get, hence the banker's desire to hold them except when necessary to let them go. It might be explained that in Szechuan bank notes are not used, and travelers have to carry silver dollars, which means that a traveler has to employ one or more extra coolies if his trip requires much cash.

At times the transfer of silver coins from one province or port to another nets a handsome profit, and the movement of coin goes on in various ways. A ban on the export of silver from a province is not uncommon, when a provincial governor or a ruling militarists sees his interests suffering from such export. Serious trouble has arisen from time to time over that very thing.

Such trouble cannot be avoided until or unless China works out and maintains a national monetary system with some degree of national unity.

The National Debts of All Countries

By O. P. Austin, Statistician, The National City Bank of New York

	Unit of currency	1913	1918	1919	1921	1922
E Austria-Hungary.....	crown	5,158,000,000	5,950,000,000	.....	.....	.....
U Austria.....	crown	7,313,000,000	78,100,000,000	83,279,000,000	169,893,000,000	1,437,568,000,000
R Hungary.....	crown	6,587,000,000	40,000,000,000	54,200,000,000	54,453,000,000	.....
O Belgium.....	franc	3,739,000,000	10,337,000,000	10,337,000,000	33,927,000,000	36,493,000,000
P Bulgaria.....	lev	912,000,000	3,342,000,000	7,420,000,000	6,634,000,000	6,836,000,000
E Czecho-Slovakia.....	crown	.....	.....	6,300,000,000	28,500,000,000	44,712,000,000
A Denmark.....	krone	356,639,000	408,000,000	779,000,000	1,064,000,000	1,169,000,000
N Finland.....	frn mark	8,075,000	662,196,000	662,169,600	1,996,075,000	1,826,000,000
France.....	franc	32,881,000,000	115,166,000,000	154,471,000,000	301,510,000,000	316,984,988,000
C Germany.....	mark	5,017,000,000	116,120,000,000	161,100,000,000	248,848,000,000	1,559,000,000,000
O Greece.....	drachma	1,071,000,000	2,431,000,000	2,431,000,000	4,150,000,000	4,750,000,000
U Italy.....	lire	15,137,000,000	43,414,000,000	69,500,000,000	72,974,000,000	113,203,000,000
N Jugo-Slavia.....	dinar	654,100,000	.....	3,564,000,000	3,564,000,000	3,200,000,000
T Netherlands.....	florin	1,140,000,000	1,600,171,000	2,441,000,000	2,502,100,000	2,735,000,000
R Norway.....	krone	352,700,000	736,000,000	1,008,100,000	1,220,570,000	1,312,000,000
I Poland.....	mark	.....	.....	6,117,000,000	302,000,000,000	455,000,000,000
E Portugal.....	£	41,694,000	37,480,000	36,287,000	35,831,000	.....
S Rumania.....	escudo	384,300,000	158,600,000	1,113,000,000	1,862,000,000	.....
Russia.....	leu	1,640,000,000	4,876,000,000	21,400,000,000	30,311,000,000	.....
Spain.....	ruble	8,846,000,000	44,000,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Sweden.....	peseta	9,793,000,000	8,611,000,000	10,288,000,000	11,992,000,000	14,050,000,000
Switzerland.....	krone	602,000,000	1,086,200,000	1,086,300,000	1,270,400,000	1,526,000,000
Turkey.....	franc	122,500,000	1,065,000,000	1,662,000,000	1,738,000,000	2,083,000,000
United Kingdom.....	£T	126,100,000	454,000,000	465,673,000	no data	400,000,000
	£	716,288,000	5,899,000,000	7,460,009,000	7,016,000,000	7,831,000,000
A Australia.....	£	277,100,000	284,100,000	325,784,000	401,720,000	416,000,000
I Ceylon.....	£	6,130,000	5,252,000	5,006,000	4,767,000	no data
A China.....	Silver Dollar	969,000,000	1,061,000,000	1,886,000,000	no data	1,450,000,000
& Dutch East Indies.....	Guilders	no data	237,100,000	426,508,000	446,868,000	(e)
Hong Kong.....	£	1,486,000	no data	1,485,000	1,485,000	no data
O India, Brit.....	£	303,680,000	456,294,000	464,887,000	465,200,000	474,000,000
C Japan.....	Yen	2,484,000,000	2,492,000,000	2,001,000,000	3,426,000,000	3,562,000,000
E New Zealand.....	£	87,457,000	176,176,000	201,171,000	206,304,900	217,100,000
A Philippines.....	Dollars	12,000,000	20,000,000	20,300,000	29,411,000	44,212,000
N Siam.....	£	6,257,000	6,627,000	6,633,900	7,312,000	no data
I Straits Settlements.....	£	6,913,000	14,233,000	14,535,000	16,295,000	no data
A Congo, Belgian.....	Francs	278,000,000a	no data	349,847,000	350,100,000	no data
R Egypt.....	£	94,350,000	94,710,000	93,388,000	92,791,000	94,787,000
I Nigeria.....	£	8,267,000	8,471,000	11,997,000	10,246,000	no data
C Union So. Africa.....	£	117,769,600	159,200,000	160,437,000	178,607,000	no data
N Canada.....	Dollars	483,000,000	1,863,000,000	2,250,002,000	2,345,000,000	2,390,000,000
O Costa Rica.....	Francs	no data	34,100,000	31,000,000	33,921,000	no data
R Cuba.....	£	13,524,000	5,487,000	4,730,000	6,126,000	no data
T Dominican Republic.....	Dollars	67,000,000	83,000,000	84,000a	87,000,000	141,000,000
H Guatemala.....	Dollars	13,000,000	14,000,000	13,000a	13,000,000	no data
A Haiti.....	Dollars	no data	136,800,000	no data	125,899,000	no data
M Honduras.....	£	2,357,000	2,301,000	no data	2,260,000	no data
E Jamaica.....	Dollars	30,000,000	24,000,000	32,000,000	24,000,000	17,871,000
R Mexico.....	Pesos	6,125,000	no data	3,447,000	3,555,000	no data
I Newfoundland.....	£	24,363,569	no data	27,261,000	27,725,000	no data
C Nicaragua.....	£	3,843,000	3,772,000	3,919,000	4,012,000	no data
A Panama.....	Pesos	134,764,000	no data	138,796,000	136,800,000	no data
Salvador.....	£	35,527,000	no data	69,792,000	74,839,000	no data
United States.....	Dollars	27,000,000	35,000,000	42,000,000	43,000,000	no data
	Pesos	10,000,000	no data	10,000,000	no data	no data
	£	1,191,500	no data	1,174,950	951,420	no data
	Dollars	no data	7,000,000	7,000,000	3,000,000	no data
	Dollars silver	27,925,000	no data	£986,800	£3,655,000	no data
	Dollars	1,029,000,000	17,005,000,000	25,334,000,000	23,922,000,000	22,665,000,000
S Argentina.....	Paper Pesos	1,207,950,000	1,313,200,000	1,285,600,000	no data	1,603,000,000
O Bolivia.....	Bolivianos	49,750,000	67,500,000	68,869,000	68,616,000	no data
U Brazil.....	Milreis	685,000,000	no data	1,042,000,000	1,729,000,000	no data
T Chile.....	Franc	299,000,000	no data	322,250,000	322,250,000	no data
H Colombia.....	£	81,448,000	no data	103,292,000	103,095,000	no data
A Costa Rica.....	Gold Pesos	160,000,000	165,000,000	no data	695,150,000	59,720,000
M Ecuador.....	£	33,912,000	31,044,000	no data	628,351,000	35,830,000
E El Salvador.....	Gold Pesos	4,598,000	no data	4,500,000	2,848,000	no data
R Guatemala.....	£	2,487,000	no data	3,766,092	3,887,000	no data
I Honduras.....	£	4,479,000	5,292,600	5,620,701	6,148,000	(n)
C Mexico.....	£	2,204,000	1,727,000	1,747,000	1,964,000	no data
A Nicaragua.....	£	4,891,000	5,802,000	6,088,700	7,837,724	no data
Uruguay.....	Pesos	136,300,000	158,875,000	168,100,000	172,200,000	no data
Venezuela.....	Bolivars	180,560,000	145,827,000	138,366,000	131,627,000	124,790,000

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IN CHINA

Nanking—a City with a Past and a Future

By Glenn Babb

NANKING is a city with a glorious, if troubled, past. It is also, say many who should know, a city with a prosperous future. Compared with the great, brilliant city of the past, many times capital of an empire, and with the rich, expanding city of the future the Nanking of the present does not bulk large. For Nanking the present is like a depression between two lofty hills.

Nanking has been, not once but many times, the greatest city of China, probably, the most populous certainly the most important politically and the most brilliant culturally.

Here the first and greatest of the Mings, the last Chinese dynasty to rule the Empire, made his capital five and a half centuries ago, and it was then that Nanking reached the zenith of its wealth and glory. Before that it had been the capital of at least six dynasties, mostly of lesser monarchs whose rule was disputed by princes of other kingdoms. Reminders of the grandeur that once was Nanking abound on every side. Its fine old wall, which once marked the circuit of a large but closely settled area, 75 li in circumference, now includes large tracts in which the farmer has replaced the merchant and the artisan. Extensive fields of maize, beans or melons lie within the walls, where once were busy markets or the palaces of princes. The main road running from I-feng-men on the north to the heart of the city, leads through spaces where no houses can be seen. The thickly populated district, shrunk to a third or fourth its former proportions, huddles toward the southern end of the area enclosed by the wall. The former Tartar city presents a scene of desolation. Only the ruins of the great gates mark the place where formerly a palace of the Manchus stood.hovels built of stones taken from the ruins squat upon the sites once occupied by noble mansions. Fields

stretching a li or more, through which run the stone-paved ways that were streets where the common people of the Tartar city lived and trafficked not a century ago, now present an almost unbroken expanse of rice field or young green blades of corn.

Beyond the Eastern Gate are the Ming Tombs, monuments to the emperor who ruled from Nanking when it was at its most brilliant. Even upon this semi-hallowed ground the peasant's fields are encroaching. Melon vines run between the legs of the stone animals that line the approach, and the farmer's boy,

resting from weeding his master's corn, rests his hoe against the noble stone figure of a Ming warrior while he wipes the sweat from his face and arms.

Only a blind man could fail to see that Nanking has seen better days.

Only a blind man, you will be told in Nanking, could fail to see that Nanking is destined to be again one of the greatest, richest cities of China, exacting the tribute of commerce from the wealthiest areas of the Middle Kingdom. It is not necessary, these men will say, to accept at face value all the ambi-

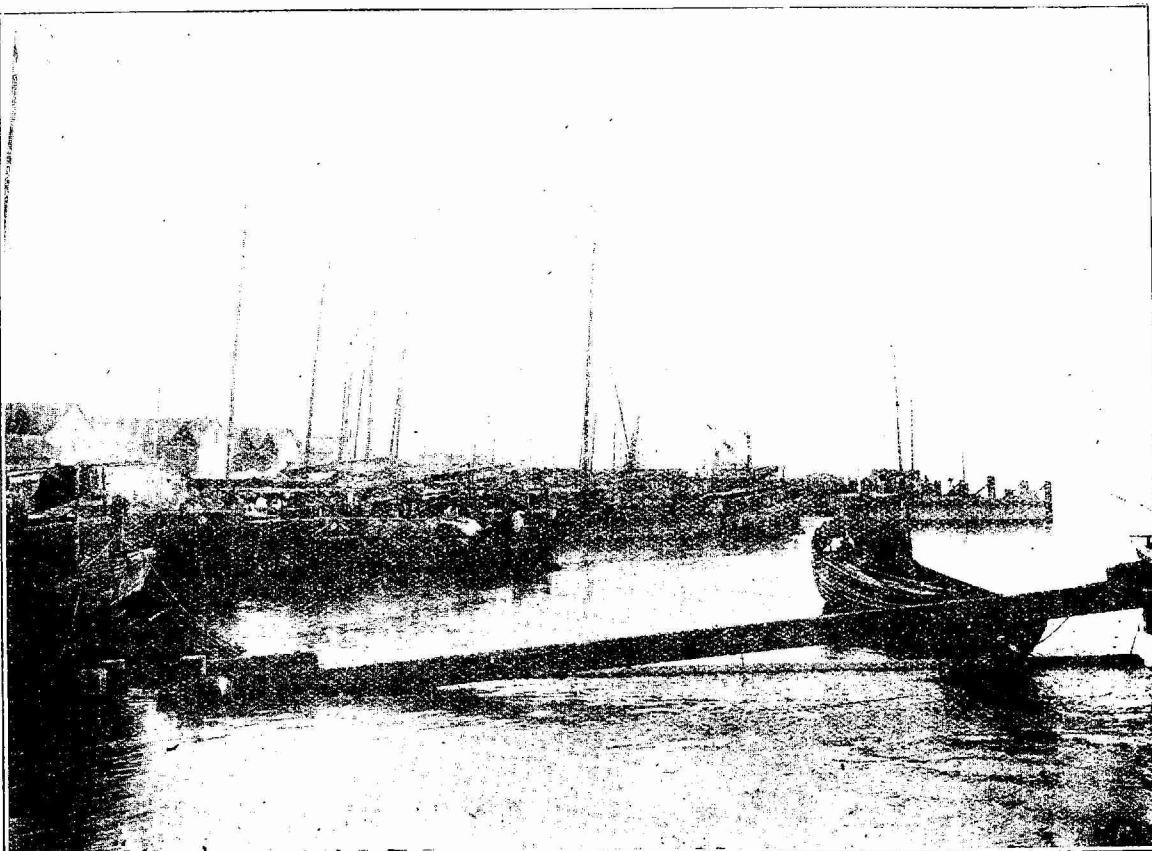
tious schemes already laid for the development of the city to believe in its future. It does not matter whether the men of today fail to leave their mark or succeed. The thing is inevitable. Geography, that wise, serene old goddess that rules over the destinies of cities regardless of the trumpeting of commercial clubs and booster organizations, has so ordained. Geography made Nanking a great city once under the conditions of hundreds of years ago, the conditions of a military-feudal society. She is about to do just that again, say these believers, under the conditions of our modern, commercial, industrial society. Perhaps not tomorrow, perhaps not within the span allotted to the present generation, but some day, not too far off.



Stone warriors lining the approach to the Ming Tombs — outside of Nanking

The vast potential wealth of China is one of the tremendous, universally accepted facts of this age. The tapping of the sources of that wealth has already begun in earnest. For its fullest development the creation of a modern and adequate system of communications is a primary essential. The building of that system is already under way, advancing haltingly but fairly started. The cities that find themselves at

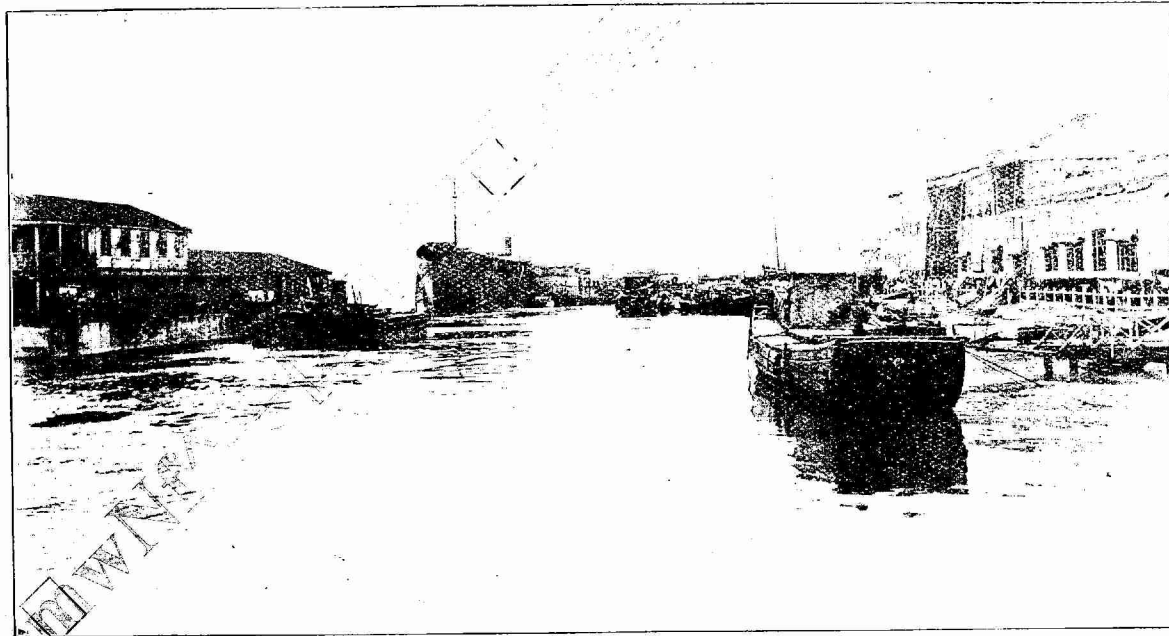
the heart and along the great arteries of that system are sure to prosper. Thus far the argument is obvious. And geography has ordained apparently that Nanking should be at the heart.



Along the waterfront at Pukow, for which an ambitious port development scheme is projected

factories must come. Industrial progress for Nanking is almost entirely a matter of the future. It seems inevitable that the time will come when great ocean liners will find their berths along the Yangtse here,

200 miles from its mouth, in such numbers as they are seen at Shanghai today; that here will be the termini of great trunk lines radiating through nearly all the provinces of China. Geography seems to have cast Nanking for a role similar to that of Chicago in the United States. Fifty years ago Chicago wasn't a great in-



Looking across the steamship's hulks at Hsiakwan

That is the chief reason why Nanking claims a place in this series on Industrial Progress in China. As a center of industry there are dozens of cities that today overmatch her. Her skyline is almost entirely free now from the stacks and chimneys that mark the modern center of production. To see her real place in the industrial development of China it is necessary to look one, two, perhaps five decades into the future. Then, when she stands at the center of the greatest water and rail transportation lines in the country, the

dustrial city. If you want to visualize Nanking's future don't consult her boosters or her knockers. Look at the map.

What is being done today to realize the destiny which this former capital of empire claims? Thus far little more than plans, and many of these not even committed definitely to paper yet. But a survey of them will show the direction of what progress there is to come. Nanking, as a potential transportation, commercial and industrial center, is really three cities.

There is Nanking proper, enclosed within its ancient wall and apart from the main highways. Then there is Hsiakwan, the town north of the wall, between Nanking and the Yangtse, fronting on the river itself. Lastly, across the mile-wide river, is Pukow, which may in the end prove the most important of the three. It is already the southern terminus of China's principal trunkline railway, the Tientsin-Pukow Line, connecting across the river with the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and so linking the capital of China with the principal seaport. Now the railway is Pukow's only reason for being. The railway shops and yards and the several score of small forwarding companies give employment to a majority of its 10,000 inhabitants. It is the combination of rail and water transport that is counted upon to make Pukow contribute its share to the development of a great center on the Yangtse.

Port Development

Given modern harbor facilities Pukow can rival any port along the China coast as a port for ocean shipping. The river at this point, bearing strongly against the northern shore, has scooped out its bed to a depth that permits vessels of a draft of 30 feet to berth here. Last year the *M. S. Dollar*, 18,000 tons displacement, navigated the river to Pukow, the first vessel of its size to go so far up the Yangtse. The possibilities of Pukow in this direction have not been overlooked. The most ambitious scheme of harbor development ever projected in China is based on them.

The Pukow development project is ten years old, but it is still merely a project. Chinese politics, the Great War and financial disaster have combined to prevent its realization. It was part of a larger undertaking embodied in a contract between the Chinese government and the Banque Industrielle de Chine in November, 1913, for a loan of 150,000,000 francs, of which 60,000,000 francs was to be used to make Pukow a modern, deep water port. A like sum was to be used for the construction of a bridge across the Yangtse at Hankow. At Pukow the plans called for berths for ocean vessels, wharves, warehouses, modern streets, the construction of houses, a lighting and water system, in fact for the construction of a new port and city within an area extending 500 metres back from the river front.

The French bank paid over to the Peking government 100,000,000 francs on this loan. That was in

1914. The following eighteen months saw the inception and development of Yuan Shih-kai's attempt to make himself Emperor. When that effort of misdirected ambition came to an end in June, 1916, the money was gone, swallowed up in the gamble of Chinese politics. After Yuan was dead, his successors became involved in a dispute with the French bank over the responsibility for the misuse of the money, the Chinese contending that the French had incurred part of the responsibility by carelessness in making the payment. No solution of this question had been

reached by 1920, when the Banque Industrielle further complicated the Pukow situation by closing its doors, one of the largest financial disasters in the history of Far Eastern finance.

Despite this the contract with the Banque Industrielle de Chine still stands. In 1922 the Military Governor of Kiangsu Province, General Chi Hsieh-yuan who has his capital at Nanking, took over the duties of Tupan (governor) of the port of Pukow and was entrusted by the Peking government with authority for conducting negotiations with the French bank and settling the Pukow tangle as best he might. Within the last year French engineers have made surveys at Pukow, but nothing apparently has come of it. Governor Chi evidently is anxious to bring matters to a head. In the middle of July he said that within a month the contract would either be cancelled or reaffirmed. He was not over optimistic as to the latter possibility. A special representative of the Banque is expected in China from Paris within a few weeks and the decision will come after conferences with him.

In case the Banque Industrielle's contract is cancelled there is no chance, according to Governor Chi, that a similar contract will be

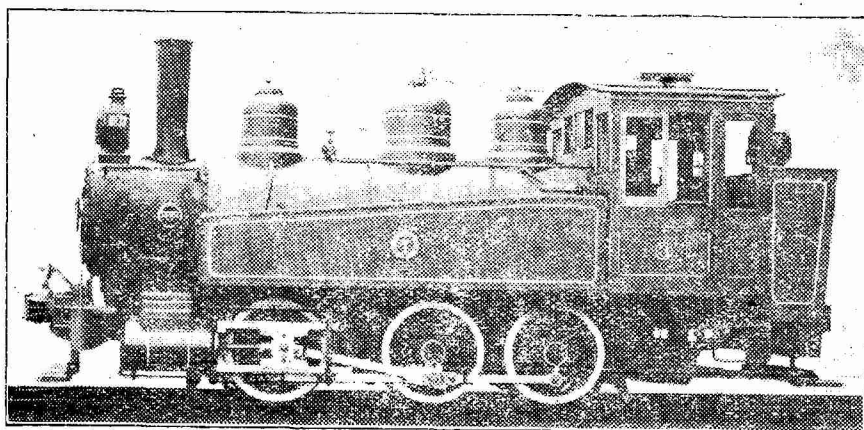
made with any other foreign interest. British and Japanese groups were interested in the project before the French contract was signed. The Japanese have been especially interested and are known to have attempted to acquire land along the Pukow waterfront. Japanese financial interests are now understood to hold mortgages on valuable lots at that place. Nevertheless Governor Chi is determined, he says, to go ahead with the Pukow project. If the French contract is cancelled the work will be carried on with Chinese capital. The sources of this are not clearly indicated. Governor Chi says he is sure he can rely on the support of the wealthy Chinese communities in the Straits Settlements, Dutch Indies and the Philippines.



General Chi Hsieh-yuan,
Tuchun of Kiangsu

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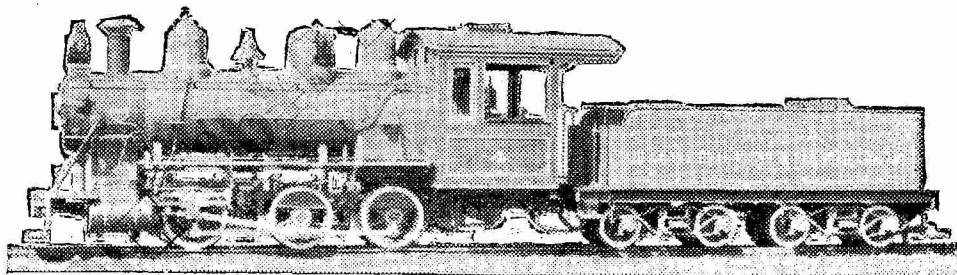
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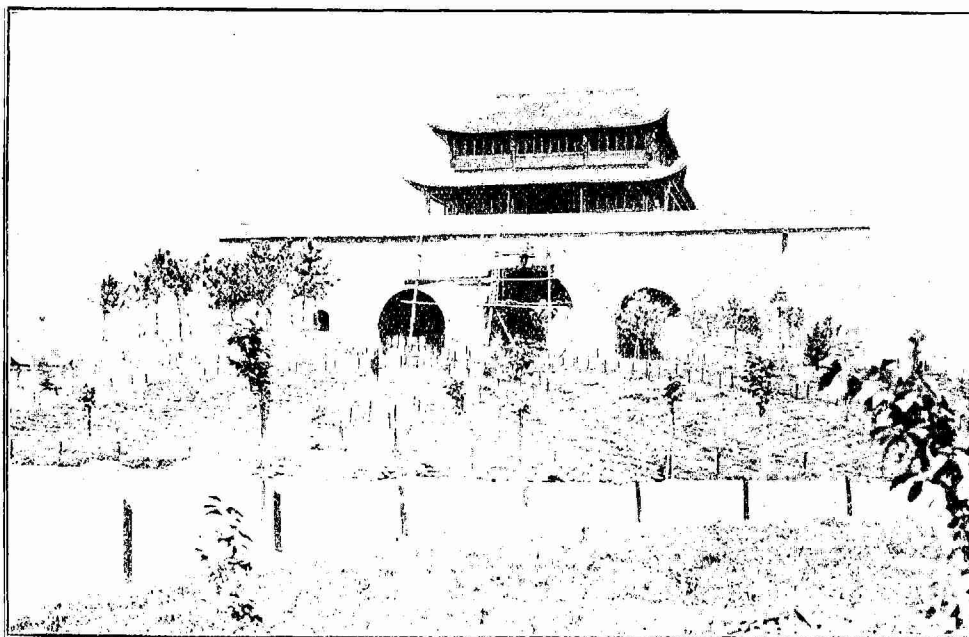
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The famous Drum Tower of Nanking, surrounded by the Drum Tower Park

From these and local sources he believes he can raise several million dollars. The project so financed would necessarily be on a less ambitious scale than the original one, and probably would be confined to the building of wharves and warehouses and dredging.

Considerable development of the Port of Hsiakwan, on the Nanking side of the river, is also under contemplation. Three months ago there was established the Hsiakwan Port Development Administration, with Teng pang-shu as Tupan. This administration is making preliminary surveys with a half-million dollar improvement project in mind. This improvement will be confined, for the immediate future at least, to the city of Hsiakwan, and will not deal with water front facilities. It is proposed to spend \$200,000 on the widening of the Hsiakwan Bund for a distance of 5 li, from the electric light plant to the Pukow-Tientsin Railway Ferry Jetty and in connecting the Bund with Nanking proper by a broad, well-paved street from the waterfront to Hai Ling Men, a gate in the city wall. Other improvements in view are the repairing of dykes, the clearing of factory sites in the hope of encouraging industrial development, the planting of a public garden on the Bund and eventually improving the river channel at this point by dredging and building modern wharves to replace the old moored hulks which the steamer lines now use for landings.

Beyond this the port and provincial

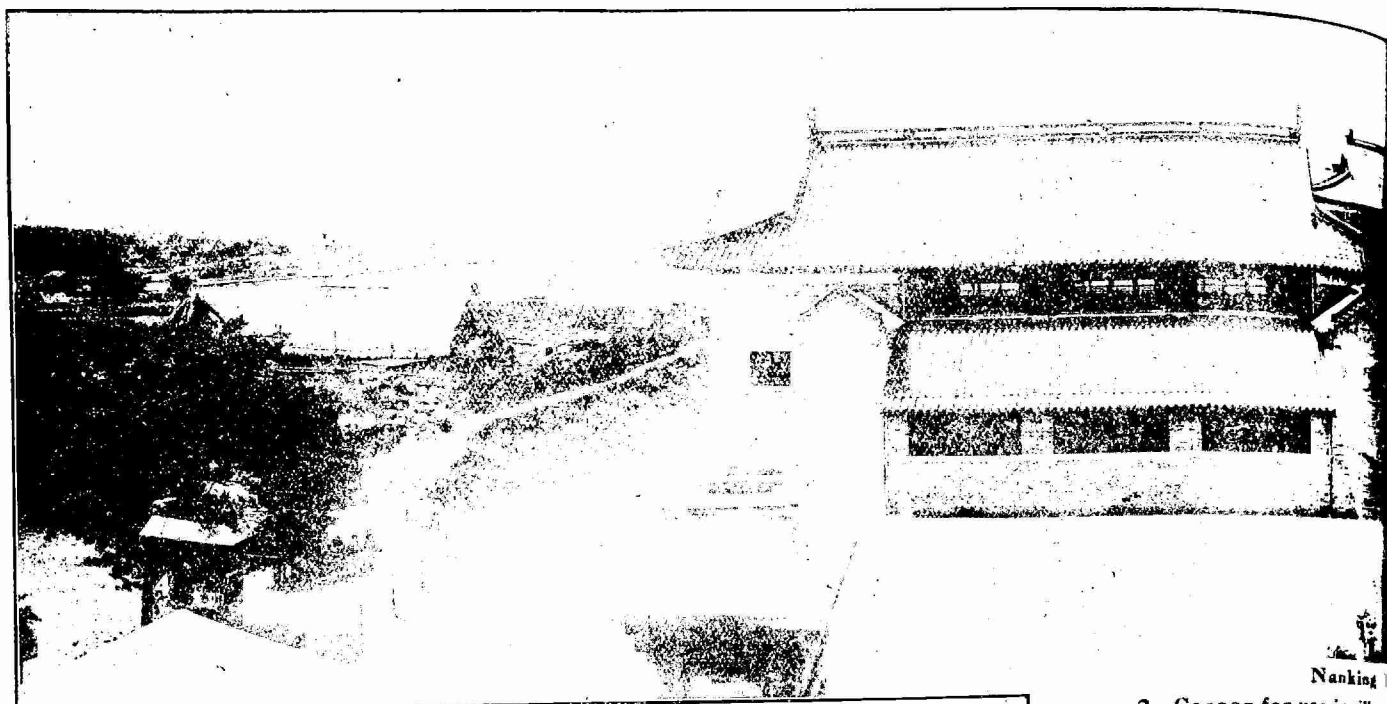
authorities have under advisement a proposal to extend the jurisdiction of Hsiakwan Port into the northern part of the city of Nanking, and bring under its sway all the area within the wall as far south as the famous Drum Tower, which stands some two miles from the present limits of Hsiakwan. It is proposed, if this extension is decided upon, to tear down the northern part of the picturesque old city wall, breaking down the present barrier between Hsiakwan and the mother city. Needless to say this proposal is opposed by conservatives and also some foreign residents, who see in the wall, with its strong gates closed every night, a partial protection against the desultory fighting banditry by which so much of China is

cursed these days. But there is an obvious need for Hsiakwan to expand and the natural field for this is the sparsely populated area within the northern part of the wall. Already the port, hardly even a village a score of years ago, has spread up to the wall and its cramped space between wall and river is becoming congested.

In this connection it is interesting to note a scheme of Governor Chi's for the construction of a 150-foot highway from the Drum Tower to the northern wall, which would join up with the Hsiakwan Administration's road from the Bund to Hai Ling Men, making one broad, modern street through the entire length of what may become the new commercial city of Nanking, or Hsiakwan. The name matters little. The merging of the two cities is inevitable as the great transporta-

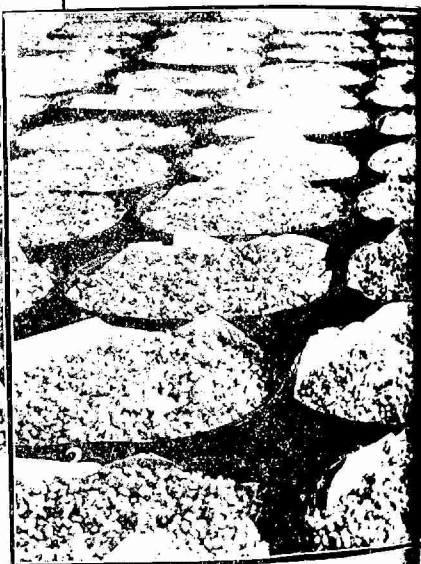


A scene on the Hsiakwan waterfront



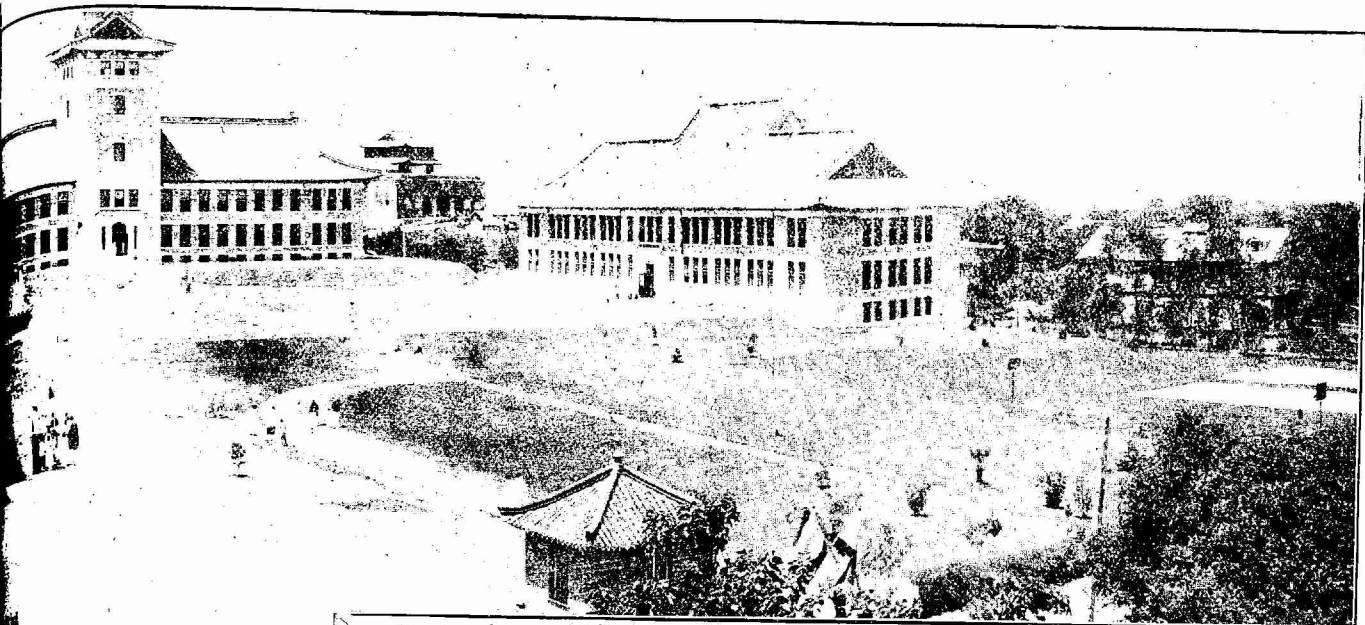
Nanking

2—Cocoon for use in silk
Agriculture, Nanking

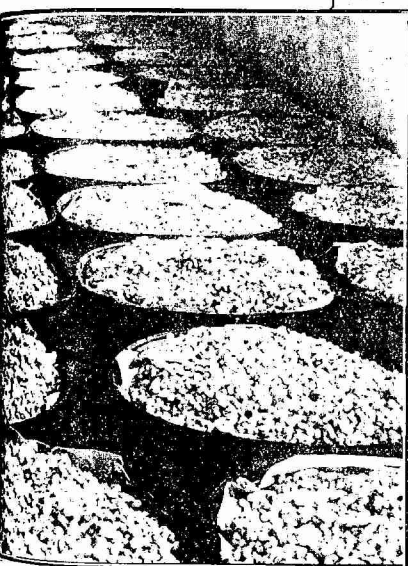


Nanking

1—Foreign cotton seed improved at the University of Nanking being shipped to Shansi
Province, Bureau of Industry



generally
egg production, College of



3—Seed for this baled cotton was supplied from American cotton. Mr. Griffing, head of the cotton improvement work, is seen standing beside Mr. Hu, who raised the crop

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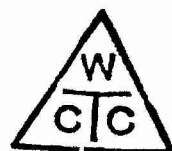
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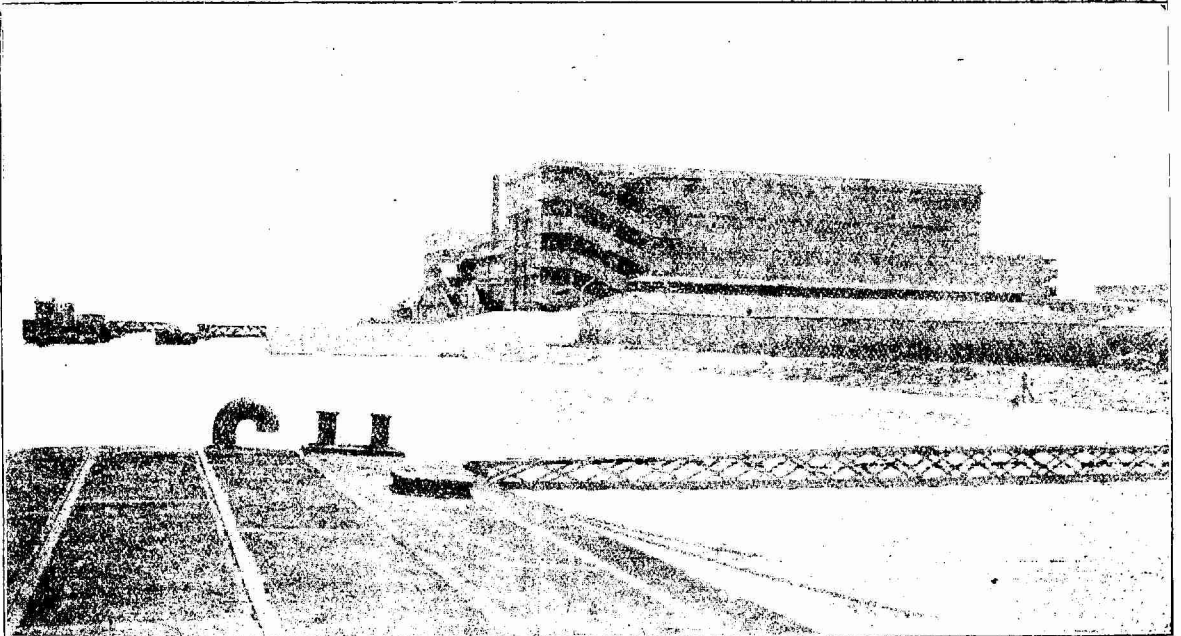
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tion center, of the future develops. Governor Chi's proposed roadway would have ways for tram lines (replacing the old city railway which now connects the southern end of Nanking with the Nanking-Shanghai Railway terminus at Hsiakwan), motor ways, carriage ways and foot ways. The money is expected to come from local contributions and from the enhanced value of lands owned by the province of Kiangsu in the district traversed by the road. Preliminary surveys have been made, but the project, it must be admitted, is still in a highly nebulous stage.

The position which should make the city of Nanking-Hsiakwan-Pukow the head of ocean navigation on the Yangtse is the fundamental basis for its expected development. It is that fact which draws the railways to converge here. But the railways themselves will prove a factor of but little less importance. Already the Yangtse is crossed here by one of the three great trunk lines, the combined Tientsin-Pukow and Shanghai-Nanking system, which links the capital of the country with the principal seaport. The combined system brought in a revenue of \$23,000,000 in 1921, just a little less than the incomes of the Peking-Hankow and Peking-Mukden lines. With the development of the port at Pukow there is no reason why the Tientsin-Pukow line should not be the feeder for the ocean borne commerce of Anhui, Kiangsu and Shantung as far as Tsinan.

Railway Projects

But other lines already contracted for or in contemplation will increase enormously the importance of the Nanking-Hsiakwan-Pukow as a transportation center. First there is the Pukow-Singyang Railway, which has been discussed for 25 years and the contract for which was signed with the British and Chinese Corporation in 1913. The war halted progress, after terminals at Wu-i, 20 miles north of Pukow on the Tientsin-Pukow Line, had been partially completed. The builders are the British and Chinese corporation and the railway loan is £3,000,000. The line will be about 300 miles long and will tap for Pukow the province of Honan. Surveys have now been completed. A contemplated extension of this line to Chengtu, the capital of Szechuan, may one day link Pukow with the resources of that great and rich province. Further the ramification of Pukow's feeding lines may be extended to the distant inland province of Kansu by the development of the Northwestern Grand Trunk System, including the present Lung-Hai Line, which joins the Tientsin-Pukow Railway at Hsuechow-fu. The proposed trunkline would connect this junction with Kaifeng and Honan-fu in Henan



Extensive plant of the International Export Company on the Hsiakwan waterfront.
This is one of the largest cold storage factories in the world

Province, with Tungkwang and Sian-fu in Shensi, and finally with Lanchow-fu, the capital of Kansu. A Dutch-Belgian Syndicate signed a contract for a 250,000,000 franc loan in 1920 for the construction of this line. Beyond Kansu even it is proposed eventually to extend this system right across the vast Middle Asiatic dominion of Sinkiang, to Ili-fu, in the north-western corner of that district, on the borderland of Russian Turkestan. The execution of all these plans, in connection with Pukow port development project, should make that city the entrepot for all the rich provinces lying above the Yangtze as far as Middle Asia, including Kiangsu, Anhui, southern Shantung, Honan, Hupeh, Szechuan, Shensi, Kansu and Sinkiang.

The hopes of Nanking for similar railway development on the southern side of the river are almost as ambitious. The proposed Nanking-Hunan Railway is the basis of this hope. The contract for this line was made in March, 1914, with the British and Chinese Corporation. This line will run through Anhui and Kiangsi provinces before entering Hunan, joining Nanking with the large and commercially important cities of Nanchang and Changsha and forming a junction with the Hankow-Canton railway, now under construction, at Chuchow, just below Changsha. This will give Nanking rapid transport connections with the great port of the south and also with the most important centers of the sub-Yangtse provinces.

Plans Await Financing

In describing all these far-flung and sanguine schemes which it is hoped may some day pour riches into the lap of the triple city of Nanking, they must not be presented as well-formed, substantial schemes. Many of them probably never will see realization. The most substantial of them, the Pukow-Singyang and Nanking-Hunan railway plans, have suffered materially from the Great War and its attraction of capital and interest away from China. The Pukow development project is a snarled puzzle that may not be unraveled for years. But these plans indicate the possibilities of Nanking's future, and give the rough outlines of the visions held by the few interested men who are planning for that future. Lack of money is the most formidable immediate obstacle, but not far in the background there always lurk the bogies of domestic

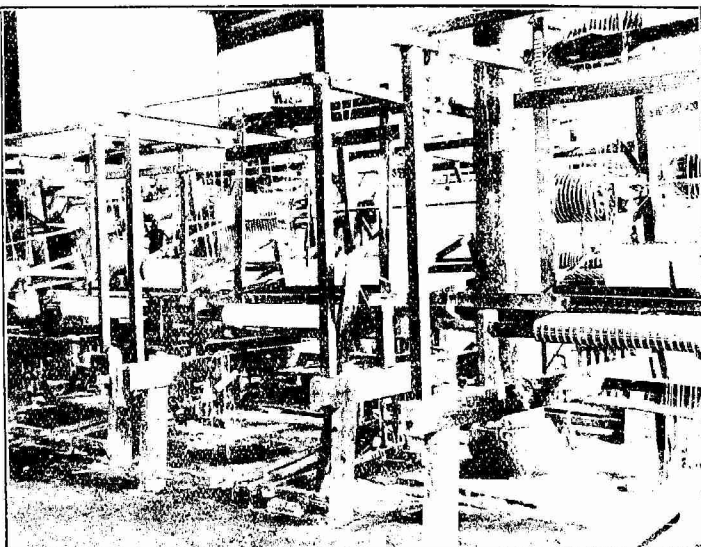
politics and international jealousies. The present plans may not go through, but eventually something like them must become reality. Geography will see to that, unless China falls into utter collapse.

So Nanking, the city of ocean shipping, great railway termini and important factories, remains in the mists of the uncertain future. The believers are sure it will come. For the present there is only the beginning to show. Foreign capital has already been attracted here. Chinese enterprise is laying the foundations for future growth. A review of the industrial situation is in order.

Present Industries

Foreign industrial effort in Nanking is represented by the International Export Company, whose large, modern packing plant is the most noticeable feature of the Hsiakwan waterfront. Covering an area of several acres is a plant which cost \$15,000,000 to build. The company was established a decade ago, and during the European war found markets in Europe for a considerable output of meat products. Since the war the slaughtering of animals has been dropped, owing to the lack of near markets and the difficulties of competing with the great American packing firms, and the plant now concentrates on the production of processed eggs, whole eggs in cold storage, frozen eggs in bulk, etc. In 1922 the output of this firm represented the greater part of the 156,000 piculs of frozen eggs recorded by the Maritime customs as exported from Nanking. The International Export Company has a payroll ranging between 2,000 and 4,000 employees, according to markets and seasons, including between 80 and 100 foreigners. This plant is one of the largest cold storage factories in the world.

Other foreign interests represented here include offices of the principal Yangtse shipping companies—Indo-China Steam Navigation Company (Jardine, Matheson), China Navigation Company (Butterfield



Typical handlooms used in the weaving industries of Nanking

and Swire), both British, and the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, the Japanese line—and branches of such well-known firms as the Standard Oil Company of New York, British-American Tobacco Company, Asiatic Petroleum Company, Robert Dollar Company, Texas Company, Liggett and Meyer Tobacco Company, etc. Among the shipping companies represented at Nanking is also the China Merchants Steamship Company, a Chinese concern. The principal foreign interest in Nanking, be it observed, is not commercial at present, but missionary and educational.

A British Chamber of Commerce was formed in Nanking last year.

Chinese industrial enterprise has done little with the factory method of production. Small family



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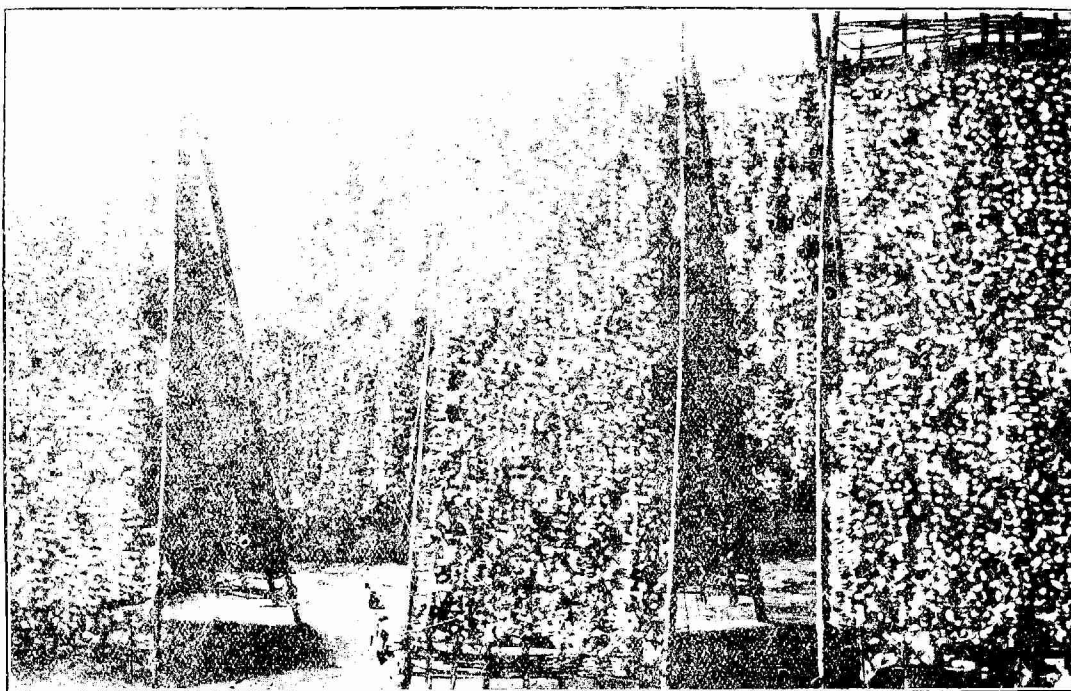


workshops are still the rule, for those industries of greatest importance for the export trade. One exception to this rule is the Ta T'ung flour mill, on the Hsiakwan waterfront, established by a combination of flour merchants in Hsiakwan in 1922 with a capital of \$40,000. This mill has been very successful in its first year, and it is expected that this fact may attract other such enterprises to Hsiakwan, which is within easy reach of the wheat producing areas. Near the Ta T'ung mill is a rice cleaning and shipping establishment of some size. There are seven such plants in Nanking-Hsiakwan.

In the textile industries of Nanking a start toward factory production has been made by the establishment of two small factories or, more accurately, large workshops. The first and largest of these, Li Sung, was established in 1913 with a capital of \$40,000 with the combined purpose of giving employment to the poor after the famine of the year before and of training skilled weavers of velvets and cotton goods. Japanese teachers were employed here in the first years, but these were replaced by Chinese several years ago. The funds for the establishment came partly from the provincial treasury and partly from local merchants. The second of these enlarged factories, Li Ming, was established in 1916 with a capital of only \$10,000 with the same combination of objectives, charitable and training. It makes pongees and cotton cloths.

Textile Manufacture

The principal industry of Nanking is the manufacture of fine silk piece goods, satins, velvets and brocades, for which the city has been noted for hundreds of years. As far back as the early period of the Ming dynasty the Imperial Court looked to the Nanking weavers for its brilliant dragon robes, bearing the five-clawed dragons which only the Imperial Family might wear. Of recent years the manufacture of these goods for export has become an important phase of the industry and has expanded production. In brocades, for instance, there has been an astonishing increase. In 1914 the export of Nanking brocades to the United States amounted to less than \$10,000. Last year it had increased to roughly half a million Mexican dollars. This year, according to experts of the Nanking Chamber of Commerce, it may pass the million dollar mark. This growth is due in part to the increased interest in America generated by two factors, the display of Nanking brocades at the New York Silk Show in February, 1922, and to the visits of American silk missions in 1920 and 1923. There are about 20 shops specializing in these goods, taking the output of approximately 1,000 looms in the home workshops of the city. At present almost 90 per cent of the entire brocade output goes to the American and other foreign markets. The large shops handle the goods from the looms and sell through channels indicated by the



Silkworm cocoons prepared according to the "bamboo cocoonage" method, college of agriculture, Nanking University

United States Consulate or through the Nanking Chamber of commerce, which has recently established closer connections with the Silk Association of America. Nanking merchants are anxious to establish still more direct communications with buyers abroad.

Satin Chief Source of Wealth

The most important source of Nanking's industrial wealth, however, is the production of satin. This product has long been known to the Occident by a name that indicated its origin, nankeen. Of the 11,000 silk weaving looms in Nanking and Hsiakwan at least 8,000 make the black satin that is used all over China for shoes and hats. This one branch employs approximately 25,000 workers. The annual production of Nanking satin, including both plain black and the flowered satin, is more than 100,000 bolts, of a total value of \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. An important item of this production is the extra wide bolts of black satin for export, chiefly to the United States, which reach an annual value of nearly \$1,000,000. This satin is used for coat linings. The annual production of velvet is of about the same value.

Less important kindred lines of production are pongee, satin jean, bleached cloth, linen brocaded cloth, dimities, etc. Approximately 1,000 looms altogether are used for this production, the value of the annual production being roughly three to four hundred thousand dollars. The manufacture of silk and cotton stockings is another considerable item, reaching an annual output of about 50,000 dozens, valued at about \$200,000. On a smaller scale is the weaving of towelling, the production of which is hardly sufficient, however, to supply the local trade.

One expert, speaking for the Nanking Chamber of Commerce, estimated that approximately 300,000 persons, equal roughly to the population of Nanking, are wholly or partially dependent on or connected with the weaving industries of the city. This includes, of course the suppliers of raw materials, those who export the product, etc. The 11,000 looms in the city require an average of three to four workers each for operation. This does not count the thousands of women and children who work at reeling and otherwise preparing silk thread for the weaving. The average wage of the silk weaver ranges between 50



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and 80 cents a day, the operators of the looms which make the fine gold brocades receiving the latter princely wage. The industry, confined to small home workshops, the largest of which operates only 30-odd looms, is modern in one respect. It had a strike last year. The weavers, finding that the depreciation of the copper coins in which they were paid was cutting their real wages considerably, demanded that they be paid in silver and struck to enforce their demand. They won.

Friendly Capital Welcome

The silk textile industry is the especial care of the Nanking Chamber of Commerce, which interests itself actively in the maintenance of standards and the opening of markets. This organization, reorganized in 1915 after fire had destroyed its former building with all its records, aims to effect co-operation among 53 important guilds, representing the principal industrial and business undertakings of the city. Its president is Kan Hung, adviser in commercial and industrial affairs to the Military Governor. Mr. Kan expresses fervent belief in the future of his city. "In 20 years," he says, "Nanking should be a serious rival of Shanghai as the principal seaport for Central China. The development of a great transportation center here is assured and when the transportation comes the industries must follow. In this development of our industries we shall welcome the assistance of foreign capital and enterprise—if," he added significantly, "it comes from friends of our country."

It is to be expected that Mr. Kan, as head of the Chamber of Commerce, would paint the future of his city in rosy colors, but it is significant that competent foreign students of the Nanking situation agree with the essential point in his argument—that the development of a great transportation center at Nanking-Hsiakwan-Pukow is certain. They do not fix the time at 20 years, or at 50. They are not inclined to rate the big schemes of the present very highly. They have seen the wrecking work of Chinese politics and known too many rosy paper schemes to be killed by inertia and cupidity and politics and disorder. But they agree on the facts of geography, which they believe will work inexorably toward the development of a Greater Nanking. These facts are not missed in Shanghai, it is pointed out. It is expected that the progress of Nanking will meet with opposition from interests in the city from which the growth of a great port nearer the heart of the country would take away much of its importance.

To return to the small industries of Nanking. Lamp making is one of these, carried on chiefly by the Kwan Hwa Lamp Company capitalized at \$27,000, which turns out about 200,000 dozen cheap lamps a year. Then there is felt making, which brings several hundred thousand dollars into the city each year. Nanking fans are famous, and more than a million of these were exported abroad and to other parts of China last year.

Other of Nanking's industrial undertakings which should be mentioned are: The I-Hsing Pottery Works, makers of glass and China wares; three mills for making bean cakes and bean oil, utilizing the bean production of the district to the north; a good-sized printing establishment, run by the provincial government; the Ho Mao Soap and Candle Factory; Nanking has a city electric light plant, capitalized at \$300,000 and there are smaller plants in Hsiakwan and Pukow.

Raw silk production is not an important item of Nanking industry, in spite of its looms' large consumption. The Nanking district last year produced approximately one million ounces of raw silk, and for the rest of its supply drew from the filatures of Wusih, Hangchow and other centers in Chekiang.

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Metal industries in Nanking are confined to a few small home workshops, but there are prospects of considerable development along this line. At Tao-chung, 30 miles from Nanking there is an iron ore deposit estimated to contain 30,000,000 tons of the best steel producing ore. Japanese interests are looking longingly in that direction and Okura & Co. are already interested to the extent of 1,000,000 yen, loaned with that deposit as security.

Extensive building that has gone on in Nanking and Hsiakwan in the last two years has greatly stimulated the cement trade, and recently a Chinese-owned cement works has been established at Lungtan, near Nanking.

Government Interest

In connection with the local industries, the work of the provincial government in fostering manufactures should be noted. Under the provincial commissioner of agriculture and commerce there have been established in Kiangsu province eleven experimental factories, one of these, a cotton mill, being in Nanking. This dates from 1912. Its purpose is to give employment to the workless, to train workers and to experiment with methods of production. Other such factories of interest are a satin factory in Soochow, one for pottery and ceramics at Icheng and one for cloisonne at Sungkiang-fu. The same department of the provincial government is also interested in the improvement of sericulture and cotton raising, doing work of the same sort that is being carried on by the College of Agriculture of Nanking University and the College of Agriculture of National Southeastern University, both at Nanking. It also is giving support to projects for the establishment of a modern waterworks for Nanking and the improvement of electric light and power service in the city. The local Nanking railroad is under its jurisdiction.

Hsiakwan, still distinct as an administrative unit from Nanking, has its own chamber of commerce, established in 1917 and operating in a smaller sphere much as does the Nanking chamber. With it are registered 180 guilds, mostly organizations of small retail trades. Satins are produced from a few looms in Hsiakwan, whose chief industries, however, are

represented by the British International Export Company and the Ta Tung Flour Mill, already mentioned. Obviously the progress of this town, which has grown in a score of years from nothing to a thriving river port of 50,000 inhabitants, depends on the development of the various deep water port and railway projects. Hsiakwan has five or six branches of important Chinese banks, offices of some of the important foreign firms represented in this district, about 20 forwarding companies and, in addition to the large foreign shipping firms, four steamer companies maintaining smaller services to such nearby ports as Chinkiang, Wuhu, etc. Hsiakwan's waterfront and the unoccupied spaces in northern Nanking, which it is hoped to incorporate in Hsiakwan, offer many good sites for factories, and it is here that industry will establish its stronghold when the new era dawns. The chamber of commerce

believes that this can become an important center for cotton milling, metal working and other industries.

Pukow, although still comparatively a small town, also has its Chamber of Commerce, with 25 merchants as members. Now it lives off the Tientsin - Pukow line, but already industry is marking it out for future prosperity. At the Chamber of Commerce it was stated that a site has been staked out in Pukow for a two-million dollar cotton mill, the Chang Hsin Mill, a private, Chinese enterprise in which prominent Shanghai business men are interested. Bonds are now on the market for two other important factories, one for making bean oil and the other a flour mill. Both are Chinese enterprises, and are to be capitalized at several hundred thousand dollars each.



Wen Shih-tsung, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu Province

Center of Education

Nanking's rank among the industrial cities of China is not yet very high, but it does take its place among the foremost centers of education. Here are two of the most important universities in China, one a government school and the other a missionary establishment. The first of these is National Southeastern University, one of two schools of such rank established by the Peking government, the first being in Peking. Although a comparatively new school, having been elevated to university rank—it

was formerly a Teachers' College,—only in 1922. This school now has an enrollment of more than 1,000 which would be tremendously increased if funds were forthcoming for additional facilities. This university is co-educational. Among its new buildings are a gymnasium, one of the most modern and best equipped in China, and the Meng Fang Library, now practically completed, erected at a cost of \$160,000 as a memorial to the father of Tsuchun Chi Shieh-yuan. The Tsuchun gave the money for this building, one of the finest of its kind in China.

From the commercial-industrial point of view the most interesting part of this university is its College of Agriculture, which is doing important experimental and extension work in sericulture, cotton growing and grain production. The International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China has donated \$24,000 for this work, \$18,000 of this going into the construction of a sericulture building.

Nanking University

The University of Nanking is one of the most considerable missionary-educational undertakings in China. Five American mission boards co-operate in its maintenance. Its faculty, numbering nearly 100, is under the presidency of Dr. A. J. Bowen and the student body numbers over 1,100. Its equipment is modern, several practically new buildings occupying the campus ideally situated on rising ground near the heart of the city and the famous Drum Tower. Its College of Agriculture, under Prof. J. H. Reisner, is accomplishing important experiments and instruction for the agriculture of this section of China. Sericulture is among the college's chief interests. A new building for this department, built with \$21,000 (Gold) contributed by the Silk Association of America, has just been completed and is now in use. This department aims to stimulate the Chinese silk

industry by supplying disease-free eggs to the farmers and improving the quality of mulberry trees. Considerable extension work is carried on in the villages. The department's mulberry farm occupies about 90 mow of land, on which there are approximately 10,000 trees. In 1922 the department grafted 113,000 mulberry plants for sale. For the present year its production of disease-free silkworm eggs is expected to reach 340,000 layings. These are disposed of through the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China, which has helped the college by annual grants. Such grants have also been received from the Silk Association of America.

A large and significant extension of the work of the College of Agriculture and Forestry is expected in the next ten years. A fund of \$700,000 (Gold) has been placed at its disposal from the American Fund for the Prevention of Famine in China, to be used in a ten-year program of famine prevention. Plans for this program, have been sketched and submitted to the American Committee in charge.

Girls' Schools

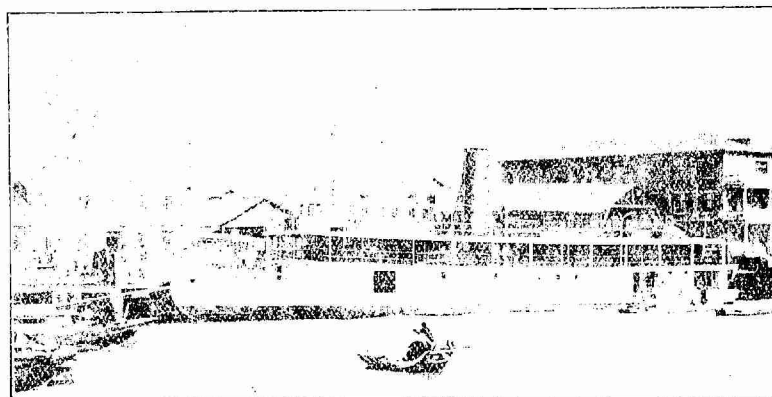
Next to Nanking University, the most noteworthy missionary educational undertaking in Nanking is the Ginling College for women, with a faculty of 17 members and a student body of 70, having expanded to these proportions since 1915, when it first opened its doors to 9 students. This school has just completed the erection of an entirely new school plant of six buildings. Mrs. Lawrence Thurston is the president.

The office of the commissioner of education for Kiangsu Province lists three government schools in Nanking of college rank. The National South-eastern University is the first of these and the others are Chinan College and the River Conservancy College, a technical school. Chinan College is one of the most interesting institutions in China. It was founded in

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1917 with funds from the Peking government to give Chinese education to the children of Chinese living abroad. The purpose was to make it a link between the communities of Chinese outside the country and the homeland, inculcating in the youth of these communities a love for China and her culture. During the last year this college has had about 400 students, of whom 30 are young women. These students are drawn from the Straits Settlements, Java, Formosa, the Philippines, Siam and the Hawaiian Islands. After the present session of summer school, however, the most important departments of the school are to be lost to Nanking. The college and commercial departments are to be moved to new buildings in the outskirts of Shanghai, leaving only the girls' school and the preparatory department in Nanking.

Nanking boasts five government middle schools averaging 500 students each. One of these is an agricultural school, one a technical school, two are teachers' colleges and one gives an ordinary middle school course. Besides these there are five private middle schools, nominally under the direction of the provincial commissioner and drawing a part of their funds from the civil governor of the province. Grammar and primary schools bring the student population of Nanking up to approximately 35,000.

Governor Chi Progressive

As the provincial capital of Kiangsu, Nanking naturally enjoys a certain eminence and commercial advantage from that fact. Politics has been one of the principal occupations of Nanking, for many centuries, a fact that has not always been a happy one for the population. At present, however, its political importance within the province is an advantage. Tuchun Chi, living here, has actively interested himself in the betterment of the city and its industrial and commercial progress. His connection with the Pukow port project, of which he, as tupan, is the active head, has already been noted. Mention has also been made of the library he has donated to National Southeastern University and of his plans for a highway linking Hsiakwan with the center of Nanking. Governor Chi is given credit for the improvements around the Drum Tower, which have made Drum Park, in the center of the city, an attractive center. He has also laid out, at a cost of \$200,000, from his own funds, Li Hsun Park, occupying land formerly part of the Tartar City, containing a temple dedicated to Li Hsun, Governor Chi's predecessor as Tuchun of Kiangsu. Li Hsu balked, it is said, in his ambition to be of great service to the three provinces of which he was Super-Tuchun—Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhui—and to the country, committed suicide. Within this park are two museums for scientific and educational purposes. There is also talk among provincial officials of the Governor's desire to build a motor road between Nanking and Shanghai. But thus far this, like so many of the great things that are to be in China, is only talk.

General Chi Hsieh-yuan, Military Governor of Kiangsu, is one of the youngest men in high position in China. He has been Tuchun of the province since 1920, when he succeeded the ill-fated Li Hsun. His administration has been marked by an intelligent grasp of the problems involved in the progress of his province, and especially of the capital city, toward greater prosperity. He is an energetic official, and has shown a degree of public spirit not often found among Chinese leaders. Most important of all perhaps is the fact that he has maintained in Kiangsu province peace and order, a first essential for the progress and recovery of Nanking. For it is in Nanking's case a question of the recovery, under peaceful rule, of the wealth and position lost through political strife and civil war.

Governor Chi promises that Nanking—among the other cities of his province—shall have at least the chance for prosperity that only peace and order can give. He musters 50,000 troops, for which are claimed a standard of discipline and training not often found in the ragged and non-descript armies of the tuchuns.

Peace Essential to Development

"I conceive the maintenance of peaceful and safe conditions in Kiangsu province to be my first duty," he told his interviewer. "It is only under such conditions that industrial and commercial development, through which the condition of the people must be improved, can go forward. Kiangsu is now the only peaceful province in China. It stands out like the one substantial island in the sea of the chaos which is China.

"There are two reasons, in my opinion, which make it of the utmost importance to maintain peace in Kiangsu. This is the province in which the most influential and important part of foreign commerce with China has found its place. It is of importance

to China's relations with the rest of the world that in this one province at least the foreign merchant shall find peaceful conditions in which to do business. If Kiangsu fails to maintain this aloofness from the disorder of the rest of China the principal avenues of communication between the business of China and that of other nations will be closed. The great port of Shanghai, with its accumulation of foreign wealth and influence, should be shielded from disorder, and the great highway of China, the Yangtse, must find its outlet free. Second, there is also to be considered the fact that Kiangsu contains more Chinese wealth than any other province, that it is the traditional home of the arts and the culture of China, and for these reasons it must be safeguarded from the collapse in social, cultural and economic institutions that prevails on all sides in this country."

Maintenance of a position of aloofness from the political contests of other Chinese leaders is the key to success in this, according to Governor Chi. "If no one attacks me, I will attack no one else," he declared.



Kan Hung, president of the Nanking Chamber of Commerce and adviser to the Tuchun of Kiangsu

"My troops are to be used for the defense of this province only. I shall carry on in spite of who rises or falls in Peking. I shall wait until the day when there arises a leader worthy and capable of uniting all China and then I shall give him my support."

But Governor Chi finds time to take interest and actively participate in the plans for the improvement of Nanking and her satellite-cities. This is shown most impressively by his part in the Pukow development project. Governor Chi expressed his determination that this should go forward, whether the Banque Industrielle de Chine held its contract or not. He is also keenly interested in the Hsiakwan expansion project and favors the plan to tear down the north wall of Nanking and extend the administration of Hsiakwan to the Drum Tower. The old wall, he said, is of no defensive value under modern conditions of warfare.

He spoke with enthusiasm of his vision of the future of this section, a modern city stretching back from the river front along the broad highway that he plans to connect the Drum Tower with the Hsiakwan Bund. When such attractive surroundings are furnished, he said, a new city is bound to grow there and wealth and industry is sure to find its home there too.

The Heart of China

"Nanking has the gifts—a great past and a splendid geographical situation—that should make her one of the queen cities of China and of the world," said the Governor, waxing eloquent in his evident enthusiasm and punctuating his remarks with vigorous gestures. "She is so placed that she should become the heart of the nation. Just as the human heart is near the center of the body, so should the capital, the metropolis, the heart of a nation, be near the center of the country. The blood of the nation, commerce, political and cultural influence the arts, the graces of civilization, should flow out from this heart along the great arteries that are the main high-ways. Nanking will someday be at the center of these arteries. From Peking, Canton, Hankow, the rich cities of the middle provinces and even the far provinces on our borders the railways will converge here. The day will come when great ocean vessels will discharge their cargoes for China on the wharves of Hsiakwan or Pukow. Situated so, Nanking should then be able to regard her glorious past without regret, but merely with a sense of fulfillment. She should become once more the home of the arts, education and culture. All the old glory can be recaptured and wealth and prosperity return. She can be the greatest of our cities. Perhaps even the capital. It would be better if she were. A nation's capital, should be so situated that it can distribute its benefits equally to all parts of the country. See how unevenly Peking has distributed what it has had to give the nation! Of railways for instance, the north has had far more than its share. These things, of course, are only my private opinions.

No Jealousy of Foreigners

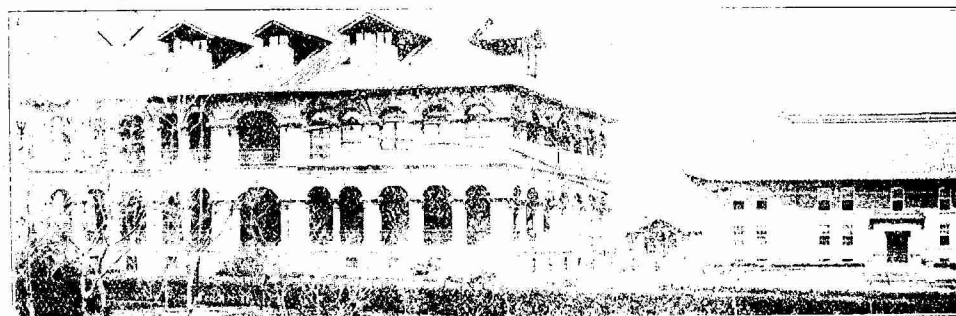
"In the development of Nanking there should be no thought of jealousy of Shanghai. Both are cities of the same province. Both can and should prosper. To me it makes no difference that Shanghai is largely a foreign city in which much of the wealth that is made accrues to foreigners, while the Greater Nanking will be a Chinese city. There is plenty of room for foreigners in the development and prosperity of China. Under heaven and above the earth, all men are



A group of girls at the entrance to Ginling College. Nanking, one of the leading women's college in China

brothers. Why should we object if the capital that helps our progress and prosperity comes from foreigners and if foreigners profit?

At Governor Chi's right hand in his projects and efforts for the development of Kiangsu and Nanking is the provincial commissioner for foreign affairs, Wen Shih-tsung, a far-seeing, clear-headed official of the younger generation in China. He shares the T'uchun's vision of the future for Nanking. "The logic of the facts—of geography, of the entire trend of Chinese economic development—point unmistakably to the growth here of a great transportation and economic



One of the buildings of the widely known Language School where many missionaries learn the Chinese language

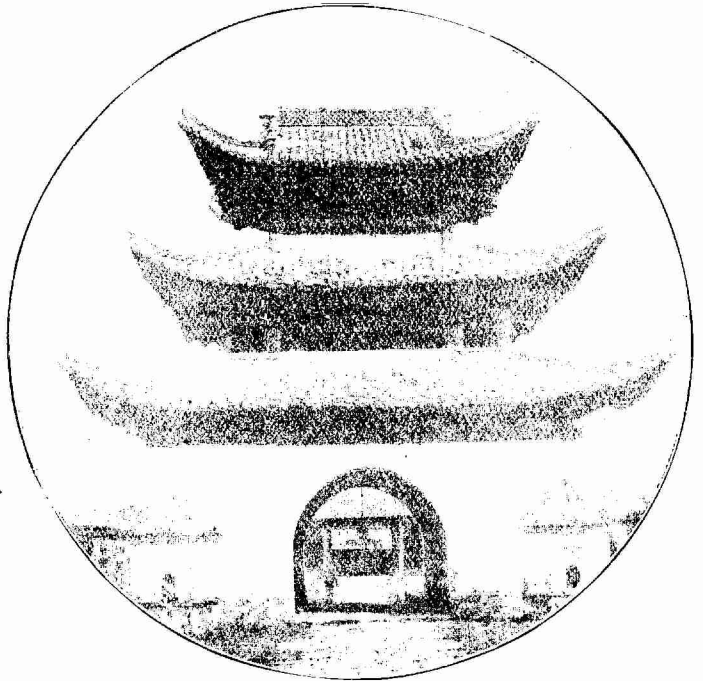
center. We have already in Nanking one of the foremost cultural and educational centers of China, in keeping with the city's past. This part of Nanking's contribution to the country will increase as the expected economic development brings to this city the wealth of which she stands in so much need at present."

A Troubled Past

Politics, as has been mentioned, has for centuries been the principal industry of Nanking, to Nanking's sorrow. Its principal products have been sieges, sacks, massacres, rapine, conflagration and destruction. In the age-old struggle between the North and South, Nanking has been the key to victory, the coveted prize of the fighting men, more than any other city.

In the first millenium of the Christian era it served as the capital for half a dozen of the ephemeral dynasties that ruled a part of China, either the Kingdom of Wu, which disputed with Wei and Shu the domination of the country, or the Southern Empire which had to content itself with ruling the southern provinces while the Tartars held sway in the North. In the wars between Wei and Wu, between the Sung and the Tartars, it was besieged, captured and pillaged many times. Here the Kings of Wu, the Emperors of the Eastern Tsin, Ch'i, Liang Ch'en, Sung and Southern Sung Dynasties, had for brief periods their capitals, each change involving war that meant destruction in Nanking. The establishment of the Ming capital here in 1368 brought the city its greatest glory, but when the Mings moved to Peking 30 years later this fell into eclipse. The change of dynasties that followed the fall of the Mings meant more war for Nanking and the great pirate Koxinga besieged it, unsuccessfully, in 1657. If he had not failed the Mings might have regained their power from the Manchus. It was the Taiping Rebellion, however, that was Nanking's greatest curse. The city was the Taiping capital from 1853 to 1867. This period was inaugurated by a great massacre of the Manchus when the Taipings captured the city, 20,000 perishing in the slaughter. From that time the desolation that rules over the former Tartar City dates. The Taiping period ended with another great battle, when General Gordon's Ever Victorious Army finally captured the last rebel stronghold here in 1867. Finally, in the revolution of 1911, civil war once more took its grim tribute of lives and property. These battles and sieges explain the present state of Nanking, its fields where once were thousands of dwellings, hovels where palaces stood, its shrinking from a city which once must

have boasted a million population to one a third that size. It also explains the poverty which handicaps progress, a handicap which is just beginning to be removed by the contributions and enterprise of its merchants and officials.



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中國實業之進步觀

南京

考南京既往之歷史乃一赫赫著名之都會亦歷代用武之地也蓋歷代帝王建都於此者數見於史記而考其已往事跡察其今日之情形則後日之發展正無量也城中人烟稠密而於中國政治文化有重要之休關五世紀前大明建都於此為南京城歷史上最盛之時大明以前建都於此者數朝然多係小國無重要南京圍城週圍七十五里當最盛之時居民稠密房屋相連無空隙之地數百年間經數次之戰禍以前商業繁盛之區一變而為桑田今日城中之麥田豆圃即昔日之皇殿也城之北儀鳳門大道所經之地皆無一房屋而從前人烟稠密之城今則人口較諸曩時僅三份之一或四份之一而多居於城內之南至於老旗城亦程荒廢之像所存者惟滿清時宮殿之外門而已亭榭遺址散置於已廢皇邸舊址城中田畝橫垣里計而有石路橫斷之此石路即一世紀前旗城小居民往來之道路也前之旗城今之田園也城之東明故陵在焉牌坊碑石尙存在此王陵之地其左近尙有人耕種而石像之下則瓜藤蔓延於地小農夫則憩息於此觀南京今日情形後日必能恢復其已往繁盛之域為中國商業重要之區知南京之情形多能道之然以此預言非以今日之種種擴張計劃而料將來之發展也蓋後之以發展必成為工商業之集中地此事實現之日非遙矣中國物質之富素為世所公認而其物質今已逐漸採用然今日最要者即交通利便之事物而交通計劃亦已創辦矣能當此交通路線之地及其中心必逐漸發展無疑也而南京適為全中國交通之中心點以工業而言南京城工廠烟囪甚少見然以其地勢而言於數十年間必成為工業繁盛之區南京既位於江岸且為鐵道幹線所經之地則將來工廠發達自在意料中此城一經發展必有往來海洋輪船航泊於此距揚子江口二百里之商埠口岸其數之衆可與上海相埒而為各省鐵道終點以地理而言南京將來之地位一如美國之詩家谷城五十年前詩家谷乃一小城耳若欲知南京之將來無須詢諸他人試一觀地理圖即可知其真像矣考南京發展情形各種發展計劃尙未實行而各種計劃尙未紀於書籍然細察之已可知其大略矣南京可分為三區第一區為老城距交通大道稍遠其二為下關在城之北位於城與揚子江之中而近岸旁其三則對岸浦口浦口為三區中之最重要者蓋浦口已成為中國津浦鐵路幹線之南終點與對岸之滬寧鐵路相接使北京與中國重要口岸相聯絡而南京居民之工作於鐵路之機器廠工場以及運送公司者近萬人浦口所以成為揚子江之集中地以其有水陸運輸之便利也若加以海口之便利使海洋船舶得駛至浦口其重要可與沿海各港口相埒近南京之河道在北岸水道頗深可容排水量三十尺之船舶於此去歲大來洋行有一萬八千噸之船名大來者駛至浦口如此大噸量之船駛入揚子江乃創聞之事而治港之計劃規模宏大蓋將來港口之發達可預卜也浦口治港計劃發起已十年然不過一種計劃尙未實行因歐戰及財政之影響有以致也約借款一百五十兆法郎由此數抹出六十兆法郎為治浦口河道之用再以六十兆法郎為建一橋在漢口越過揚子江可與對岸通至於浦口之計劃為建築碼頭海洋輪船航船處棧房新街道造房屋電燈自來水等實際上即建一新商埠於揚子江岸由河旁橫垣五百密達此借款中法實業銀行已付與中國政府一百兆法郎此一千九百十四年事也自此款付後十八月間適袁世凱運動稱帝之時至一千九百十六年六月間帝制失敗此款已撥為政費之用矣及袁氏沒中政府與中法銀行對於此款之用途有所爭論中政府方面為中法銀行不應於袁氏運動帝制之時付款故應負一部份之責此問題於一千九百二十年尙未解決而中法銀行因巴黎總行之關係宣告休業浦口發展問題休受一打擊為遠東財政之不幸事也中法銀行借款雖有以前種種糾葛然合約仍在一千九百二十二年中政府乃委江蘇督軍齊燮元為浦口商埠督辦得與中法銀行磋商合

約進行手續使以前糾葛各節得以解決去歲法技師至浦口測量以便進行建築等工程然尙未有何等動作齊督軍對於建築等事則竭力籌劃志在必行本年七月間齊督軍一月之內中政府與中法實業銀行所證之約如不繼續進行即行取銷然其意尙望能合約繼續有效也中法實業銀行代表由巴黎來華於數星期間可抵此一經會議之後必能決定進行之法若不幸中法銀行之約取銷不願再與他國立約蓋英日國人對於浦口商埠昔已注意日人尤甚蓋日人嘗有意買近江岸之地也惟有貴重之地已按於日人手中也然齊督軍之意以為使中法銀行合約注銷則以中國資本為發展浦口種種計劃之用齊督軍之意以為其計劃必行也惟資本由何方供給則未明齊督軍又謂彼能得海外僑商之扶助如海峽荷屬東印度呂宋等華僑是據云由海外華僑及國內資本家可募款數百萬此款如能募集則商埠之計劃僅限於建築碼頭棧房濟河而已較從前計劃範圍略縮小也而揚子江南岸與浦口相望之下關發展計劃今方在籌劃中下關商埠管理局於三月前成立督辦為鄧君此商埠局首以五十萬元試辦改良商埠之用其改革計劃限於改良埠內之用至於沿河之建築物尙未計及尙有一計劃以建築沿河馬路長五里由電燈廠起至津浦鐵路碼頭止復築一平坦之堤由沿河馬路至南京城改築堤海寧門此項工程費約作二十萬元其他改良計劃如修堤開地以為工廠之用建公園於河旁一方則沿河建碼頭碼頭築成則可將現時所用以代碼頭之船壳移去尙有人提議以下關商埠範圍擴張至城之北部直至鼓樓自今日之拆去而下去關與城廟中間之阻礙物然此種計劃守舊者多反對之即外僑亦有反對者彼等之意以為圍城可防土匪兵事也二十年前下關乃一小村落今則人口日增而圍城之北部則人烟稀疎若拆城之計劃能實行則下關排擠之居戶可移至城之北部是也調和之一法也齊督軍有一計劃即擬由鼓樓築一大道至圍城之北與下關至海寧門之路相接此路築成則將來南京商業必匯聚於此區中欲使南京成為交通之中心點則不能不使下關與圍城相聯絡故此路築成則可行電車汽車馬車以代今日城南至下關之火車此築路費在南京募捐并由公產中提出蓋大道所經由之處地價必漲則公產漲價之額可提出為築路之用此路雖經測量然實行建築之日尙遙遙無期也南京下關浦口三處可為惟一之揚子江海洋船舶口岸此為發展計劃之重要原因也滬寧鐵路及津浦鐵路以此三區為集中地者亦為此也中國鐵道通過揚子江者三而津浦滬寧則使北京與各重要口岸聯絡一千九百二十一年此二路之收入為二千三百萬元較諸京漢京奉收入總數稍遜耳然浦口商埠一經發展則安徽江蘇及山東省濟南以南之出口貨物必以浦口為運輸口岸亦意中事也然其他鐵道在計劃或築成者必經南京及浦口則南京及浦口商埠之發展猶為重要矣建築浦信鐵道提議於二十五年前而建合約則於一千九百十三年與中英公司證定其東終點在距浦口二十里之烏衣車站建築工程已有一部份完成適歐戰起工程乃為所阻浦信鐵路包工者為中英公司借款三百萬磅路線長三百英里西至豫省之信陽州東至浦口全路測量工程已告竣且可延長至成都一旦全路告成使浦口與天然物質素稱富饒之四川省相連接其利益如何讀者可想而知矣而西北幹路築成後尙可分支路至甘肅如隴海鐵路與津浦鐵路相接於滁州府此在計劃中之幹路可與河南省之開封府及陝西之潼關及西安府相接且可延長至甘肅之蘭州府此鐵道已於一千九百二十年由中政府與一荷比合資公司證約借款二百五十兆法郎此路線且可由蘭州再延長而至中亞細亞之新疆而至伊犁府在中國之西北隅與俄國土耳其交界之處以上鐵路計劃一經實行而浦口商埠一經發展則浦口必為揚子江各省之門戶自中亞細亞以及江西安徽山東南部河南湖北四川陝西甘肅新疆

至於揚子江南岸南京商埠之發展亦無窮之希望如
在計劃中之甯湘鐵路其合約證於一千九百十四年三月
間由中英公司承築此線通過安徽江蘇而入湖南使長沙
南昌兩重要之商埠與南京相接而與粵漢鐵路相合於株
州在長沙之南此路築成可使南京及近揚子江及南部諸
省份之交通益加迅速以上所述之大規模交通計劃為將
來最重要者為浦信鐵路及浦湘鐵路然因歐戰之關係中
英公司之資本浦信鐵路亦非數年間能成然以上所述之大
規模計劃乃主其事者眼光之所期望也資本缺乏固為重
要之阻礙而政事之反響各國之猜忌皆有一部之計劃見
行蓋浦口與南京既居於交通匯集之區其發展情形已略
然何日能見諸事實則難斷言然今日其發展情形已略見
之外人已有實業發展之基礎也至外人在南京所辦之商
業有和茂皂燭廠電力廠資本三十萬尚有織機萬具然生
絲出產不多去年出產約一百萬兩其餘皆由無錫杭州及
浙江產絲之區運來至於鍊鐵工業僅有數小工場而已離
南京三十哩有鐵礦名大村據鑛學專家言謂此鑛有上等
鋼質鑛物三千噸日商大倉上洋行思欲得之久矣已貸一
百萬日元為探掘擔保費南京及下關建築房屋日多水泥
之用途廣故近日有華人在近南京之龍潭建設水泥製造
廠

據南京商業專門家言直接或間接以織業為事業者約
三十萬人佔南京人口之全數此數包刮供給生料之工人
以供織機之用及運出口絲商在內每織機需工人三四人
是一萬一千架之織需工人四萬餘人而繞絲女工及童子
工尚不在內織絲工人每日給工資由半元至八角織金線
綴之工人工資最高織絲皆為家庭工業織機最多之家不
過三十架其織法有效新法者去年因銅元日賤故工人要
求每日工資以銀為本位於是乃相率罷工以達其目的南
京商會對於絲織工業極為注意出品皆有一定之標準價
值亦有定格商會自遭回祿後於一千九百十五年重行組
織其進行方法乃與五十三公所合作其總理為康君兼督
軍署商實業顧問康君謂二十年後南京必能發展為中國
中央口岸與上海相埒南京成為運輸中心點以無疑義既
為中心點則實業亦必因而發展當此發展之時若得愛
國之外人相助及投資尤為歡迎云康君既為商會總理
當能使南京發展使達全盛之目的據西人之眼光言之則
謂南京必能為中國運輸之中心點然或須經五十年之久
若云二十年則恐年期過短耳中國常有政事之紛擾每遇
一完善之計劃常因政事之紛擾而致失敗然以地理而言
南京必能發展而為大商埠然南京之發展必非上海之利
蓋南京商埠一經發展上海從前所有之重要地位必為之
所波及至省政府對於實業之贊助亦有可錄之處省農商
司於江蘇省設試驗工廠十一所設於南京者有棉紗廠此
廠於一千九百十二年成立其宗旨則為收容無恒業者且
為工人養成所為出品試驗之用尚有一製綢廠設於蘇州
儀徵則有陶器廠松紅則有景泰藍廠而於養蠶種棉之法
則銳志改良金陵大學之農林學院及東南大學皆設有養
蠶種棉科至於創辦自來水電燈電力廠之改良及南京城
之鐵路皆農商司管理下關商埠自分為一區亦設商會於
一千九百零七年成立其組織法與南京城商會略同下關
商會包刮一百八十公所由商店組合而成如上所言下關
工業以和記公司大中麵粉廠為最大之工廠下關前乃一
片荒土經二十年間而成為居民五萬之商埠以其有鐵路
交通且有海口故也下關有銀行分號數家洋行分號數家
連送公司二十家除海輪公司外尚有內河小輪公司其航
線至鎮江蕪湖等處下關沿河及南京城北之空地可為建
築工廠之用將來工業發達工廠必匯集於此據下關商會
之意此種空地可為紗廠鐵廠及其他工業之集中地浦口
商埠雖範圍尚小亦設商會其會員人數二十五人惟因津
浦鐵路之經由其地故浦口商埠逐漸發展然工業亦已創
辦為將來發達之基礎據浦口商會中人言謂有上海商人
集資本二百萬元組織長新紗廠已於浦口購就地基為建
築工廠之用尚有二工廠刻方在招股其一為豆油廠一為
麵粉廠此二廠皆華人合資者資本各約數十萬元以工業
而言南京實業尚不甚發達然可謂最先進之教育中心點
其學校當推國立東南大學及金陵大學東南大學則為中
國所創金陵大學為教會所設東南大學設於一九二二年
然已有大學之資格東南大學即從前之師範學校也學生
約千人然若經費充足尚可廣招學額此學校為男女同
學制度其建築物有體育室為中國最新式制之一尚有孟
方藏書樓一所將近完竣以追念齊賢元督軍之先人其建
築費十六萬元由齊督軍捐出為中國藏書樓最美觀者至
於商務實業方面而言其最有興趣之學科則為金陵大學
之農學院對於絲蠶棉花五穀重要發展之試驗園絲蠶
改良會嘗捐二萬四千元為試驗場之費用由此款抹出一
萬八千元為建築蠶室之用至於金陵大學乃教會所設為
規模最大之學校有五教會合同管理之教員約百人校長
為包文君學生約一千一百人其校中所用儀器皆為最新
出品屋舍新穎築於高邱之上在南京城之中心在有名之
鼓樓毗鄰農學院主任為芮思婁君對於農學為有益之教

埠出售尚有宜興磁器廠專造玻璃及磁器豆餅廠三處所
用之豆由北部運來印刷所一處規模頗大為省署所設尚
有和茂皂燭廠電力廠資本三十萬尚有織機萬具然生
絲出產不多去年出產約一百萬兩其餘皆由無錫杭州及
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工尚不在內織絲工人每日給工資由半元至八角織金線
綴之工人工資最高織絲皆為家庭工業織機最多之家不
過三十架其織法有效新法者去年因銅元日賤故工人要
求每日工資以銀為本位於是乃相率罷工以達其目的南
京商會對於絲織工業極為注意出品皆有一定之標準價
值亦有定格商會自遭回祿後於一千九百十五年重行組
織其進行方法乃與五十三公所合作其總理為康君兼督
軍署商實業顧問康君謂二十年後南京必能發展為中國
中央口岸與上海相埒南京成為運輸中心點以無疑義既
為中心點則實業亦必因而發展當此發展之時若得愛
國之外人相助及投資尤為歡迎云康君既為商會總理
當能使南京發展使達全盛之目的據西人之眼光言之則
謂南京必能為中國運輸之中心點然或須經五十年之久
若云二十年則恐年期過短耳中國常有政事之紛擾每遇
一完善之計劃常因政事之紛擾而致失敗然以地理而言
南京必能發展而為大商埠然南京之發展必非上海之利
蓋南京商埠一經發展上海從前所有之重要地位必為之
所波及至省政府對於實業之贊助亦有可錄之處省農商
司於江蘇省設試驗工廠十一所設於南京者有棉紗廠此
廠於一千九百十二年成立其宗旨則為收容無恒業者且
為工人養成所為出品試驗之用尚有一製綢廠設於蘇州
儀徵則有陶器廠松紅則有景泰藍廠而於養蠶種棉之法
則銳志改良金陵大學之農林學院及東南大學皆設有養
蠶種棉科至於創辦自來水電燈電力廠之改良及南京城
之鐵路皆農商司管理下關商埠自分為一區亦設商會於
一千九百零七年成立其組織法與南京城商會略同下關
商會包刮一百八十公所由商店組合而成如上所言下關
工業以和記公司大中麵粉廠為最大之工廠下關前乃一
片荒土經二十年間而成為居民五萬之商埠以其有鐵路
交通且有海口故也下關有銀行分號數家洋行分號數家
連送公司二十家除海輪公司外尚有內河小輪公司其航
線至鎮江蕪湖等處下關沿河及南京城北之空地可為建
築工廠之用將來工業發達工廠必匯集於此據下關商會
之意此種空地可為紗廠鐵廠及其他工業之集中地浦口
商埠雖範圍尚小亦設商會其會員人數二十五人惟因津
浦鐵路之經由其地故浦口商埠逐漸發展然工業亦已創
辦為將來發達之基礎據浦口商會中人言謂有上海商人
集資本二百萬元組織長新紗廠已於浦口購就地基為建
築工廠之用尚有二工廠刻方在招股其一為豆油廠一為
麵粉廠此二廠皆華人合資者資本各約數十萬元以工業
而言南京實業尚不甚發達然可謂最先進之教育中心點
其學校當推國立東南大學及金陵大學東南大學則為中
國所創金陵大學為教會所設東南大學設於一九二二年
然已有大學之資格東南大學即從前之師範學校也學生
約千人然若經費充足尚可廣招學額此學校為男女同
學制度其建築物有體育室為中國最新式制之一尚有孟
方藏書樓一所將近完竣以追念齊賢元督軍之先人其建
築費十六萬元由齊督軍捐出為中國藏書樓最美觀者至
於商務實業方面而言其最有興趣之學科則為金陵大學
之農學院對於絲蠶棉花五穀重要發展之試驗園絲蠶
改良會嘗捐二萬四千元為試驗場之費用由此款抹出一
萬八千元為建築蠶室之用至於金陵大學乃教會所設為
規模最大之學校有五教會合同管理之教員約百人校長
為包文君學生約一千一百人其校中所用儀器皆為最新
出品屋舍新穎築於高邱之上在南京城之中心在有名之
鼓樓毗鄰農學院主任為芮思婁君對於農學為有益之教

授及試驗蠶學爲學校中最有興趣之科學美國絲商會捐美金二萬一千元爲建築校室以供研究絲學之用此屋已造成在使用中矣校中蠶學科專以發展中國絲業且供給農戶以無病之蠶卵及改良種桑之法在鄉村此計劃已大加擴張金陵大學所有之桑園佔地九十畝種桑樹萬株一千九百二十二年有桑苗十一萬三千株出售今年之無病蠶卵其產數當有三十四萬粒此種蠶卵由萬國絲蠶改良會代售此會每年有一定之補助費捐入學校而美國絲商會亦每年捐補助費若干十年之內金陵大學之農林學院必有可觀之擴張美國救災會捐美金七萬於金陵大學專爲十年防災荒之用其計劃已議就付救災會表決至於教會所辦之學校除金陵大學外其顯著者爲金陵女校教員十七人學生七十人此校創辦於一千九百十五年此開辦時僅有學生九人逐漸擴張而有今之成績有新校室六所近日工程始告竣校長爲德本康夫人按江蘇省教育司之記錄南京學校有大學資格者三即東南暨南河海學校是也河海學校乃工藝學校暨南學校乃中國學校最有興趣者此學校創於一千九百十七年經費由北京政府供給專以教育海外華僑回華子弟藉此使華僑得與祖國聯絡使僑居外國青年生愛祖國之心去歲學生共四百人其中有女生三十人皆由海峽殖民地爪哇臺灣呂宋暹羅檀香山等來中國就學者今年暑假後其大學院及商學院將移上海而留女學部份及備館於南京云南京有學生五百人之中學五所一爲農校一爲工校師範學二中學一尚有中學五所爲教育司所直轄經費由省長供給此外尚有高小學校故南京學生總數共三萬五千人南京爲江蘇省會故居商業特別地位數世紀前遇政事變動時南京每被捲入旋渦此爲居民所不願見者齊督軍方竭力謀改良南京城之法謀工商業之進步以其爲浦口商埠督辦於浦口之發展計畫尤爲注意而鼓樓四週之修飾亦齊督軍之計畫也齊督復以私款建李純公園在老旗城公園有廟以祀李公者李純前任督軍也李爲蘇浙皖三省巡閱使因不能行其計畫乃至出於自殺公園有博物院二一則專供科學之考查一則供教育參考據南京官界言有築一大道由南京以通上海之計畫然尚未實行齊督軍於中國督軍中爲年最少者就職於一千九百二十年繼李純之後齊督軍之治蘇省也非井有條而於南京之發展尤爲注意齊督乃一熱誠之長官而對公益之事則勇爲之爲中國大人物中所罕見者其最著之德政則保守江蘇之秩序及使南京歸其原有之發達蓋南京前此爲著名之城因內亂而致毀壞今欲恢復其前有之富素必須保守和平方能見效也齊督有精兵五萬訓練純熟其他督軍之兵不足與較齊督謂記者曰吾以保守江蘇之安寧爲惟之責任蓋地方安寧則工商業方能發展而民生方得進步江蘇爲中國各省中最安寧之省份如一穩固之海島立於紛亂之海中欲使地方安寧有二事最要者江蘇省爲洋商勢力匯聚之區爲中國與外國國際上重要之地故地方安靜則洋商可安然治其事業江蘇若不能與紛亂之時局隔離則中國與外國通商之要道必因之閉塞上海爲中外貿易通商口岸必使之不捲入中國紛亂之旋渦而揚子江爲中國通商要道亦須使之通行毋阻且江蘇爲中國富素之區且爲中國美術文化匯聚之區故益須保護之使不爲社會財政紛亂之潮流所波及立於隔離地位不與政爭保守地方安寧惟一之寶鑰若人不攻吾吾亦不攻人吾將一心一意行此志無論北京勝者敗者爲何人吾之兵爲保衛蘇省而養成以保衛地方爲責若有領袖人才能統一中原者余將起而助之齊督軍對於南京城下關浦口三處之發展多有主張而於浦口之計畫尤多且謂無論中法實業銀行合約履行與否浦口商埠種種之工程在必進行而於下關發展至鼓樓及拆城計畫亦極

贊同且云老式之城遇戰爭時對於新戰術俱實無防禦之能力其言語間有熱誠之意思謂後日之新城由沿河岸經大道而至鼓樓使下關與鼓樓通此計畫一經實現則新城必逐漸發達而實業必蒸蒸日上矣則地方亦因之而富裕矣齊督又謂南京既爲名城於前復有地理上之優點欲發展之使之列於中國大商埠中非難事也卽爲世大商埠之一可能之事也其位置既如是則必爲中國之商業交通中心地吾人之心居於人身之中則一國之大都會亦必在中央夫商業政治文化之勢力藝術於一國如人身之血流入身之血流由脈管而分布全身一國之血流亦由其中心點鐵路河道而灌滿全國南京卽將來中國之心也北自北京南至廣州中至漢口華中以至邊境諸省其鐵道必以南京爲中心點異日海洋大船必駛至下關浦江以卸貨物是時也南京既著名於前而又爲大商埠於後且藝術教育文化必復聚會於此可以躊躇滿意矣地方既發展商業必富裕且以前既爲名城南京必成爲大都會或爲首都蓋一國之首都必在全國交通便利之區以北京言之其位置對於全國如何以鐵路而論北方較多於南方以上所言皆余一人之意見也欲發展南京猶不可放棄上海蓋此二商埠共在江蘇省故兩處皆須同時發達上海爲洋商匯聚之區南京則爲華商匯聚之城以余之見彼此均係江蘇口岸無分高下也中國可爲外人經商之處甚多書云四海之內皆兄弟也若中國能藉外資以發展而外人得其利益余不反對之抵制日貨之風潮在江蘇省尙不劇烈故外人投資於本省實業若其宗旨限於經濟商業工業財政則極歡迎然余反對經濟與政治混合此日人之悞點也中國人對於此點有悞會者亦必遭反對日本及中國或兩國中一部份對於此點尙欠遠大之眼光從前日人每以經濟而混入政治然近來日人則謂其營業也完全以經濟爲前提若日人之言爲是則中國人對於日人有悞會之點然中國人應自責其不能自立而以抵制日貨爲防衛之俱而不能獨立國正當防衛之方深以爲憾助齊督進行其發展計畫者爲江蘇交涉使溫世珍爲後起之秀眼光遠大思想精明在對於南京將來之眼光與齊督同溫君曰以正理而論關於地理及中國經濟發展步驟南京必爲中國交通及經濟之中心點南京爲文化教育之中心點自昔已然南京今所缺乏之經濟富原一經發展則所貢獻於中國必益大昔者南京既爲中國政治之中心而亦爲南京之不幸其被政治之害受戮戮破壞劫掠種種兵事紛擾古者南北戰爭每以南京爲必爭之地當西歷一千年間南京爲數朝之首都然此數朝者命運短促朝起暮滅如魏蜀吳等國是也或南方各國自相競爭而胡人則耀威於北方當吳魏反宋與胡人爭時南京被圍劫掠者數次南京嘗爲吳東晉齊梁陳宋南宋之首都而每易一朝代必經一次之戰爭必經一次之破壞當一千三百六十八年明開朝建都於此爲南京最盛之時然三十年後大明首都移至北京南京逐漸衰落及明滅清代南京復經一度之戰爭而當一千六百五十七年復爲海盜所困然不得逞使海盜勝則大明復起而滅滿清矣及後太平軍革命南京受極大之重創太平天國創都於南京自一千八百五十三年至一千八百六十七年此十年間滿人被殺戮者計二萬人南京旗城卽於此時被蹂躪及太平天公將滅時復有一次之大激戰當一千八百六十七年戈登將軍所轄之必勝軍與太平王戰破南京乃滅之至一千九百十一年光復革命復戰於南京地方人口又遭破壞損失故南京今日之破壞情形乃前此戰爭以致也今日建茅屋之地乃宮殿之舊地也從前人烟稠密之地今則僅存三份之一其發展之遲滯則因人民窮困之故也今之商官兩界正計畫種種方法使之發展也



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Pootoo—China's Sacred Island

Perhaps one of the most refreshing trips for Shanghai's residents who are unable to leave for a two or three week's vacation to some favorite summer resort is the week-end trip to Pootoo, known as China's Sacred Island, about a sixty mile ride from Ningpo. This islet is one of the Chusan archipelago, including more than 100 islands and takes its name from Chusan, according to the story, meaning the longest of the group, which is about ten miles long and two miles at its widest point. It is dotted with hills and mountain peaks with here and there a narrow valley.

The latter part of the trip before reaching Pootoo, includes the winding in and out among the picturesque islands of the Chusan group, the "Inland Sea" of China, until an irregular elongated island curiously shaped, is approached. Here the boat anchors and small sampans gather alongside to convey the passengers to the well built stone jetty, where a large carved gate archway, affords entrance to the paved pathway leading to the many temples hidden among the groves and under the old spreading trees. All along the pathway are stone tablets which bear numerous inscriptions chiseled into them, which is evidence that the whole island is devoted to the propagation of the doctrine of Buddha.

The ocean tide has washed away all the arable soil until the bare granite rocks along the shore, resisted their incursion, except in a few small sheltered bays where the sandy beaches offer delightful sea bathing for the foreign visitor, who is denied that bit of recreation around Shanghai.

During a recent trip to Pootoo the passengers on the boat were given extra delight by a well planned trip and visit to Chinghai, a town on another nearby island. Mr. Fu Siao-en, a well-known Shanghai Chinese, and one of the directors of the China Merchants Navigation Steam Company, still maintains his native home at this place, and made it possible for more than twenty foreigners to view the island. They were conveyed in chairs to his home nearby the waterfront where a Chinese tiffin party was held. Following this a visit was made to the ancestral temple Mr. Fu has lately erected to his ancestors, and after another short ride to the top of the island, a splendid view could be had of the surrounding islands. Not the least interesting item on the tour was the visit to an old fort, which did duty in the old days of the Tai'Ping, when the French invaded that district. The fort is at the water's edge, and these foreigners according to Mr. Fu were the first to view the old fort at Chinghai.

Who's Who in China



Sun Pao-ch'i

孫寶琦字慕韓

Mr. Sun Pao-ch'i was born at Hangchow, Chekiang Province, in 1867. He was the eldest son of late Sun I-ching, Imperial Tutor of Emperor Hsien Feng of the Ching Regime. On account of his father's rank he was given the title of Yinsun when he had completed his studies in Chinese and was ready to enter the official circle.

At first he was appointed a junior secretary of the Board of Justice and later made a Taotai in Chihli Province.

In June 1902 after having successively served as secretary to Chinese legations in Vienna, Berlin and Paris, Mr. Sun was appointed Chinese Minister to France. Later he was recalled to Peking and in the summer of 1906 he was Chief-Secretary to the Government Council. In the autumn of the same year he was appointed Governor of the Metropolitan District. From April 1907 to December 1908, Mr. Sun was Chinese Minister to Germany. In September 1908, four months before he returned from Germany, he was appointed Assistant Director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. From June 1909 to December 1911, he was Governor of Shantung. In December 1912, he was appointed by President Yuan Shih-kai the Co-Director General of the Customs Administration and in May 1913 he was promoted to be Director General.

In September 1913 he succeeded Mr. Lu Tseng-hsiang as Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Hsiung Hsi-ling Cabinet. Upon the resignation of Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling in February 1914 Mr. Sun was appointed Acting Premier which position he held until May 1914 when he was succeeded by Hsu Shih-chang. From January 1915 Mr. Sun was Director-General of the Audit Office. He was appointed Minister of Finance in April 1916, to hold concurrently the position of the Director General of the Salt Administration. He was relieved of these positions two months later to become again

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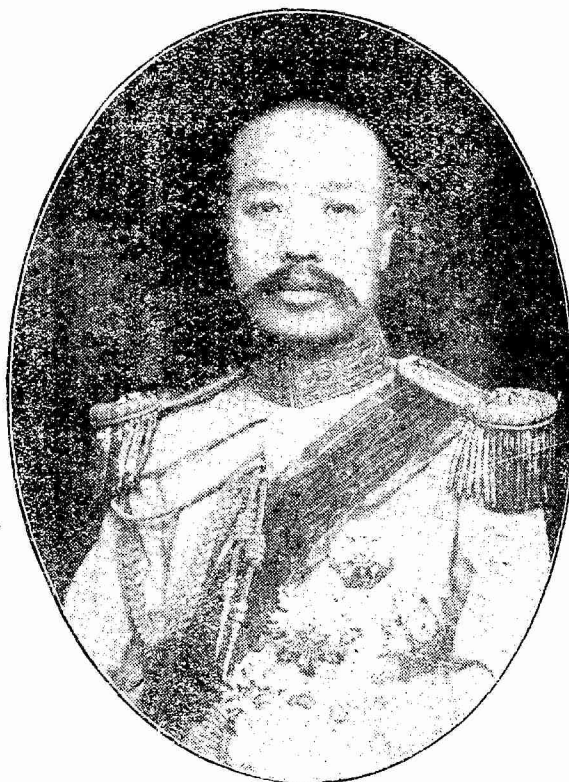
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the Director-General of the Customs Administration, which position he is still holding. In June 1922, Mr. Sun was appointed Director of the Government Famine Relief Bureau. In the winter of the same year he was appointed one of the two directors of the office to provide means of living for the poor people in the Metropolitan District, the other being Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling. Besides being a popular official, Mr. Sun is also the President of the Han Yih Ping Coal and Iron Works and also of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company. Mr. Sun has received from the Government the First Class Chiahao and Wenhu decorations and also has received the Third Order of Merit.

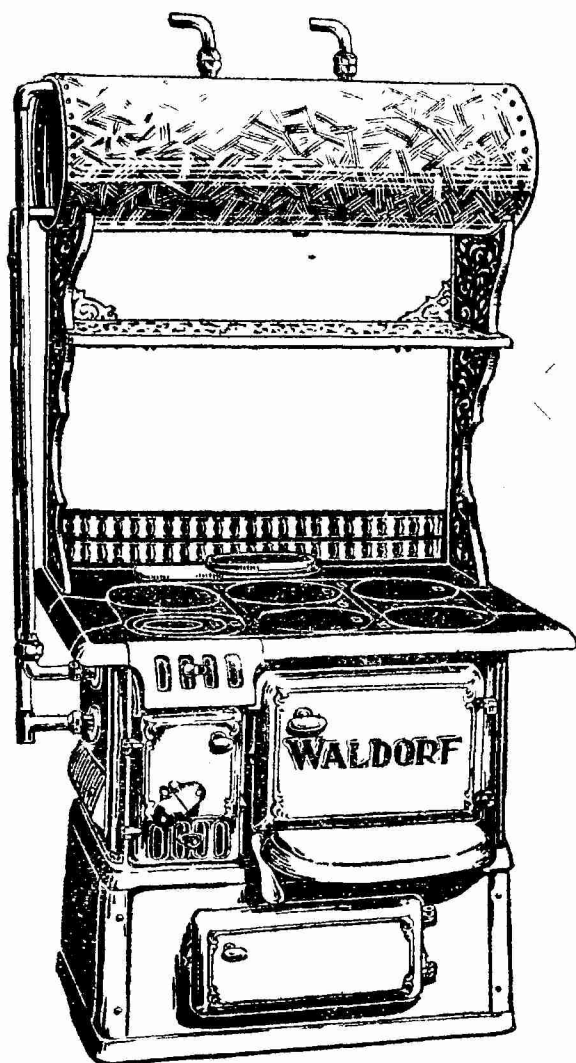


General Lu Chin

陸錦宇 繡山

General Lu Chin was born at Tientsin in 1880. After his graduation from the Pei Yang Military Academy, he went to Japan where he first entered the Cheng Cheng School and then the Military Officers Academy. Upon his graduation General Lu returned to China and became a military officer. During the Ching Regime, he was first Assistant Commander of the Artillery Regiment of the First Army Corps, then Chief of Staff to the Second Army Corps, then Director of the Staff Office of the Pei Yang Army, and finally was Councillor to the Shantung Military Training Office. In 1912, General Lu was Councillor to the Chihli Military Training Office and later became the Chief of Staff to the Military Governor of Chihli. From October 1913 he was Defence Commissioner of Tientsin until July 1914 when he was called to Peking to become a Junior Member of the Chiang Chun Fu. In 1914 a Model Regiment was formed in Peking, of which Yuan Shih-kai himself was honorary colonel, and General Lu was a colonel commanding one battalion. In 1917 he was appointed Assistant Chief of the General Staff and held that position for about two years. Then he was made Lieutenant General and given the rank of

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Full General. Subsequently he was appointed Commander of the 9th Division which position he is still holding together with that of the Chief of Staff to Marshal Tsao Kun, the High Inspector General of Chihli, Honan and Shantung. General Lu has received from the Government the First Class Wenhui and Chiaho Decorations and has also been awarded the Merit of the Fourth Order.

Men and Events

J. J. Rogers, former manager of the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, Shanghai, departed for New York last week where he will be connected with the New York office.

C. E. Gauss, formerly of the American Consulate-General, Shanghai, returned from a brief trip to America last week, and proceeded to Mukden, where he has recently been appointed Consul-General.

George C. Howard, U. S. Trade Commissioner, recently arrived in Shanghai to assume the duties in the office of the Trade Commissioner. Lansing W. Hoyt, U. S. Trade Commissioner here recently departed for America on leave.

Captain W. I. Eisler of Eisler, Reeves and Murphy is expected to arrive in Shanghai, on the *s. s. President Madison* on September 5, after several months spent in New York, Washington and San Francisco. Mrs. Eisler will return to Shanghai later.

The American University Club held its regular monthly meeting at the Union Club on Monday, August 6, at 12:15 p.m. It is planned that no reception for the Chinese students leaving for America will be given owing to the death of President Harding.

Hunter Mann, of L. C. Gillespie and Sons, Hankow, and president of the American Chamber of Commerce, Hankow, was in Shanghai this week on business. On Wednesday, August 8, the Shanghai American Chamber's committee entertained Mr. Mann at luncheon.

J. W. Doty, president of the Foundation Company, of America, was a visitor in Shanghai during the past week. He has been in Japan in connection with the subway to be constructed in Tokio, on which job, his company, one of the largest construction companies in the world, is figuring.

Miss Helen Morse, daughter of Mr. O. R. Morse, of the O. R. Morse Company and Mrs. Morse, graduated from the Boston High School, Boston, Mass., on June 20, according to word recently received. Miss Morse was a student at the Shanghai American School for three years prior to her leaving for Boston last year.

Dr. M. D. Eubank of the Northern Baptist Mission, Kansas City, Missouri, who has been traveling in China reviewing the work done by the Mission in the Orient, departed for Mokanshan last week to meet with the missionaries at that place. Accompanying Dr. Eubank is Dr. C. E. Pendleton, also of Kansas City and sent out by the Board of Promotion.

The following cablegram regarding business conditions in the United States was received recently from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.:—"Exports June China \$8,700,000; Imports \$14,000,000; although production and trade still slackening conditions much better than last year; money rates high, but no urgent demand; prices, especially cotton, steel, declining; fall outlook uncertain."

More than ninety Chinese students of Tsing Hua College accompanied by three members of the faculty will leave for America to pursue a higher course of learning in American universities and colleges on the *s. s. President Jackson*, August 17. While in Shanghai the students are making their head quarters at the Y. M. C. A., Museum Road. They were guests of honor at several receptions tendered by the Y. M. C. A., American Returned Students' Club, the Kiangsu Educational Association, and Worlds Chinese Students Federation.

The wedding will take place on September 1, at Kobe, Japan, of Thurston R. Porter, U. S. Marshall for China, Shanghai, and Miss Louise Macoubrey, of Brooklyn, New York, formerly court stenographer at the U. S. Court, Shanghai. Miss Macoubrey has been in America on leave since March 1. A short wedding trip will be spent in Kyoto, after which Mr. and Mrs. Porter will come to Shanghai where they will be at home to their friends in the new Ward building on Szechuen Road. Attending the wedding at Kobe will be Judge and Mrs. Lobingier, Mr. and Mrs. Husar, Mr. and Mrs. Schuhl, and others, who are returning from a trip through North China and Korea.

The National Dairy Exposition, according to advices received in Shanghai, is expected to be held in Syracuse, New York, from October 5, to October 13, following immediately the sessions of the world's Dairy Congress to be

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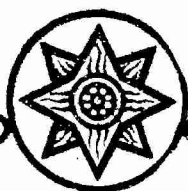
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held in Washington D. C. and Philadelphia, Pa. Information relative to same is contained in literature regarding displays of machinery and supplies, exhibits of dairy products, and meetings and conventions to be held at the exposition, can be seen at the office of the American Consulate-General.

The Chinese Advisory Committee to the Shanghai Municipal Council recently announced its personnel at a meeting of the Shanghai Ratepayer's Association. The new Committee consists of Sung Han-chang, chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce; Jabin Hsu, of the *China Press*; Lo Peng-hwei, chief secretary of the Shanghai Nanking Railway; Yuan Li-tung, manager of the Ningpo and Shaoshing Steam Navigation Company; and Woo Chai-chang, manager of the Kinchong Banking Corporation. The names will now be submitted to the Municipal Council and will be forwarded to the Consular Body for approval.

News from North China

B. C. M. Johnston, hitherto acting agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Tientsin, has just been promoted to be agent of the Tientsin branch.

H. Yokotake, Commercial Attache of the Japanese Legation, has started out on his special trip of observation in North China, planning to visit Tsingtau, Dairen, Tientsin, Peking and lastly Hankow.

Arthur John Philbey, installation manager of the Asiatic Petroleum Company's plant at Tangku near Tientsin, died of heart disease last Monday, July 23. The burial service was held in Tientsin.

Judge C. S. Lobingier, of the U. S. Court for China, is now in Tientsin to hold sessions there and later at Harbin. Prior to going to Harbin, Judge Lobingier will stop at Peking for a short visit.

Representatives of the banking consortium are now in Peking examining the question of the consolidation of China's existing unsecured obligations, which is believed to be the first step toward putting Chinese finances in order.

R. A. Burt, assistant manager of Carl Crow, Inc., advertising and merchandising agency of Shanghai, visited Peking during the last week. He was here on business connected with the north China section of Carl Crow, Inc.

In response to the request of Lu Cheng-hsiang, Minister to Switzerland, the Peking government has appointed Dr. Wang Chung-hui to represent China at the general assembly of the League of Nations to be held at Geneva on September 3.

T. C. Tai, Chief Librarian of Tsing Hua College, has been honored by the King of Denmark, who has conferred upon him the Knighthood of the Order of Dannebroj. Mr. Tai has received congratulations from his many friends and students.

W. R. Kibblewhite, representative in the Far East of the Callendar Cable Company, and A. H. Gordon of the same company, who were in Peking for about a week, left for Hankow during the week end. They are visiting the Yangtze valley on a business trip.

Junius B. Wood, Far Eastern correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News*, who has been in north China covering the political situation for his paper during the past few weeks, left Peking last Saturday enroute to Yokohama, where he expects to stay for some time.

H. E. Monsignor Celso Constantini, Apostolic Delegate in China, has taken up his residence in Peking, which now becomes the mission headquarters of the Roman Catholics in China. The house in which he is living is presented to him by the Chinese Catholics.

Tang Tsai-fu, Chinese Minister to Italy, has requested the Peking government to appoint a representative for the League of Nations Council that will meet in September. The government as usual is finding difficulty in getting money for sending a representative.

The Ministries of Finance and Agriculture and Commerce have requested the provincial authorities in the country to investigate the conditions of the various Chinese and foreign banks in their respective provinces with a view to readjusting the issues of bank notes.

The death is announced of M. du Chaylard, former French Consul of Tientsin, whose name is perpetuated in the Rue de Chaylard in the French Concession in Tientsin. Mr. Chaylard was Consul for Tientsin for seven years which included the eventful Boxer period.

Leon Friedman, of the China Motors, Ltd., Shanghai, has been visiting Peking this week on a business trip. Mr. Friedman was one of the foreign captives of the Lincheng bandits, and was among the last to be released from Paotzuku. He expects to leave for Shanghai shortly.

Dr. T. C. Yen, formerly managing director of the Canton-Hankow Railway, who has been serving on the

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P. W. Kuo	Wellington Koo	W. W. Yen	C. C. Nieh
Li Ming	Wang Chung-hui	C. T. Wang	Hwang Fu
K. P. Chen	Sung Han-chang	Liang Shih-yi	Kan Yu-we
Che Shih-yuan	Lu Yung-hsiang	Tsao Kun	Wu Pei-fu

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Shantung Rehabilitation Committee, is now visiting Tsingtau. A private banquet was given at the Tsingtau Strand Hotel to about fourteen of his friends in Tsingtau.

General Hsueh Chi-ping, Commissioner of Police of Peking, is dissatisfied with the attitude of the government and the Chihli generals because of their indifference toward the salaries of the police forces of the metropolis. Several threatening demands have been made without results.

Captain Kita, Military Attache of the Japanese Legation, has left Peking for Hankow by the Peking-Hankow Railway. He will be visiting the central Yangtze valley on a trip of general investigation of conditions in the various provinces, as well as the present status of the anti-Japanese boycott.

Members of the Anfu Club are working hard to restore the defunct organization. Funds amounting to \$100,000 have been contributed by members in Tientsin. Chang Tso-lin is reported to have sent \$200,000 to Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, while Lu Yung-hsiang will probably contribute \$100,000 from Chekiang.

This year proves to be a poor summer season in Tsingtau which used to be the favorite resort of many summer vacationists, the number of visitors being slightly over one hundred. This is alleged to be caused by the Lincheng outrage, which exposes the frightful lawless conditions existing in north China.

The Chinese Eastern Railway has contracted with the Russo-Asiatic Bank a loan of half a million gold roubles for the payment of pensions and retiring allowances of the retiring officers of the railway. The loan, however, has been denied at official sources in Peking where investigation about the loan has been ordered.

The Rt. Rev. John Holden of London has been assigned to be Bishop of Kwangsi and Hunan in China, according to advice received in Peking. He was consecrated on July 25 in London at an impressive ceremony in the chapel of Lambeth. The new Bishop will succeed Bishop Banister who has been in China for many years.

From August 1 all provincial chiefs must not lay their hands upon the receipts of government railways operated under the Ministry of Communications. All collections on railways should be remitted promptly to the Ministry, says the Ministry in a circular telegram, and the railways will be seriously handicapped if this is not observed.

K. Schirmer, German Consul in Tsinanfu, Shantung, now is visiting Tsingtau in connection with an important case involving one of the German nationals there. One German is reported to have had some trouble in straightening out the settlement of a land case, and is not satisfied with the Tsingtau administration of Chinese police.

M. Karahan, assistant People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs of Soviet Russia and the newly appointed delegate to the Russo-Japanese negotiations, has been named to replace Mr. Joffe as the Soviet representative in Peking. The change of representation of the Soviet in the Far East has much to do with the Russo-Japanese conference.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has granted the renewal of the tax exemption privilege to the Han Yeh Ping Iron and Coal Co. for iron produced in their furnaces in Hanyang and Tayeh. The original exemption was granted in the sixth year of the Republic, and this time upon request being made by the company, an extension of five years has been given.

The glad news was received by the Peking Chamber of Commerce that the Chinese prisoners at the Soviet city of Blagovestchensk have been released by the Russian authorities after several months of detention. The arrested included prominent members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce there, and following their arrest, Chinese merchants refused to export commodities to that Soviet city.

The report is current that Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Chang Tso-lin have come to an agreement with the express purpose of offsetting the growing influence of the Chihli party and the present governing body in Peking. The same report also states that the present hostile demonstrations on the borders of Hunan and Kiangsi are being instigated by the Canton agents, and have largely to do with the general situation in China.

A Chinese news agency states that Dr. Alfred S. K. Sze Chinese Minister to Washington, has addressed a telegram to the Cabinet and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the effect that in an interview with Secretary of State Hughes, recently, Dr. Sze has been formally informed that the United States government will continue to respect the decisions of the Washington Conference and does not desire to make any change at all.

Hsiung Ping-chi, Civil Governor of Shantung, who has rendered good service in connection with the negotiations for the release of foreign captives from Lincheng bandits, has been strongly recommended by Marshal Tsao Kun for a seat in the new Cabinet now being formed. When he becomes a member of the Cabinet, Mr. Chao Chi-hsien, now managing director of the Peking-Hankow Railway, will be appointed to succeed him.

The weekly dinners of reception to foreign ministers to Peking at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were resumed two days after Wellington Koo assumed the post. The first dinner after a long period of suspension owing to the absence of a Minister was well attended by the legation representatives. The Japanese Minister did not attend as he is still holding his credentials in pocket, and is awaiting instruction from Tokyo as to when and how to present them.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has requested the Yunnan provincial authorities to take immediate steps to effect the release of the British mining engineer captured by Yunnan bandits near Likiang. A high ransom is reported to have been demanded for the liberation of the engineer, Mr. Weatherbe, who came to China recently, and was on his way from Burma to Peking. He also intended to travel in China extensively on foot.

Marshal Tuan Chi-jui's residence in Tientsin has been frequented by politicians and militarists during the past few weeks, among whom were representatives of Dr. Sun Yat-sen of Canton, Chang Tso-lin of Mukden, Kuomintang agents from Shanghai, General Ma Liang, formerly of Tientsin, and General Lu Yung-hsiang of Chekiang. The outlawed leaders of the defunct Anfu clique are also in close communication with Marshal Tuan. It is intimated that the Anfu party is seeking to regain its place in Peking politics.

Among the vacationists who left Peking during the week end for summer resorts are: Dr. and Mrs. Cruikshank of the Peking Union Medical College for Weihaiwei; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Taylor and their daughter for Peitaiho; Mr. and Mrs. J. Cameron of the P. U. M. C. for Weihaiwei. Dr. J. G. Schurman, American Minister, returned to Peking from Peitaiho on July 30. Major Seth Williams, of the American Legation Guard, returned to Peitaiho at the beginning of the month. W. V. B. Hughes, of the British Legation, is also spending ten days at Peitaiho.

August 2, 1923.

News from Central China

Chen Chieh, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Hankow, spent the week end in the summer resort of Chikungshan.

George Kantzler, of the Asia Banking Corporation at Shanghai, is in Hankow to relieve Mr. Verne Clair who has gone to Tsingtau for two months vacation.

Count de Toulouse Lautrec de Savine, who claims to be the ex-Tsar of Bulgaria, is visiting Hankow at present. He is arranging to give a public lecture in Hankow before he goes away.

The Japanese gunboat *Fushimi*, which was responsible for the boycott fracas in Changsha, Hunan on June 6, and has remained there since then, has now left Changsha, having been relieved by the *Sage* on July 31.

A. W. J. Watt, hitherto acting agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hankow, has been promoted to be agent of the Hankow branch. A telegram confirming the promotion was received from the head office this week.

Charles R. Cox, of L. C. Gillespie & Sons, who has been in Ichang for some months, is now in Hankow and will remain here for about a week. Hunter Mann, manager of the Hankow office is now away in Shanghai, and Mr. Cox will return to Ichang as soon as he comes back.

The telegraph lines between Hankow and the Upper Yangtze ports have been out of commission due to the heavy flood up-river. Only one of the lines has been running in good order, and undue delay has been experienced in telegrams to and from the gorges due to the congested traffic on that line.

Wu Pei-fu has been trying hard to secure a big loan from the directors of the Szechuan-Railroad Company. A warrant was issued by General Wu's headquarters at Loyang for the arrest of the said directors in the French Concession of Hankow, but extradition was refused by the French authorities.

The Swiss National holiday, August 1, was celebrated in Hankow by a reception given in the home of J. Dubois to the Swiss community and their friends. The day was celebrated in commemoration of the foundation of the Swiss Confederation which since 1291 has grown to the present Republic of Switzerland.

The Hupeh troops who have been guarding the summer resort of Chikungshan are getting tired of mountain life, and most of them are deserting that place evidently on account of not having received full pay for some time. Foreigners up in Chikungshan are reported to be feeling uneasy with the gradual withdrawal of troops.

Two branches of telegraph offices will be established in the interior districts of Macheng and Changtzeu. The Director-General of Telegraph in Hankow has received instruction from the local authorities of Wuchang to install connections with those places, partly owing to the fact that the Tuchun's home is near them.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Hankow has just issued its regulations and bye-laws which were sent gratis to the communities here this week. The charter membership of the society includes prominent foreigners and Chinese in Hankow, and Mr. Leon, of the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, is the hon. secretary.

The Wuchang authorities have again instituted the official system of anti-opium inspectorates for the Han River districts above Hankow. The purpose of the organization is quite obvious, judging from the records of previous inspectorates which virtually amounted to official monopolies of the opium trade and heavier taxation on the producers in the country.

The Hanyang Arsenal has stopped all night shifts, partly on account of shortage of funds for clearing up outstanding accounts and buying materials for manufacture of ammunitions. According to a news report, a Japanese official recently made a statement to General Wu Pei-fu that without Japanese money the Hanyang Arsenal would not have time.

General Sun Chuan-fang is still staying in Hankow and in spite of repeated requests from Peking that he return to Fukien at once, there is no announcement as to the date of his departure. It is said that Sun does not seem to like his position in Fukien and is awaiting opportunity for another vacancy of importance somewhere along the Yangtze valley.

From a foreign correspondent in Kuyuan, in Kansu Province, it is reported that General Wu Pei-fu's men have

recruited many Chinese Mohammedans from Kansu districts to Loyang. Some of the Mohammedans have already gone to Loyang to become General Wu's warriors. At present some of Wu's men are around Kuyuan buying horses by the score.

The northern forces under General Hsiang Teh-sheng, who recently went to Kiangsi to assist General Tsai Chenhsun in defending Kiangsi, have advanced to the frontier territory in southern Kiangsi on account of the heralded anti-Kiangsi expedition of Li Lieh-chun. General Hsiang has sent an emissary recently to Loyang to ask for funds as well as ammunitions.

The well-known British engineer in the employ of the Chinese government, F. Palmer, will visit Hankow during October connected with business of the Yangtze River Commission survey work now in progress. He will then proceed to Chungking or beyond on an extended trip of inspection of the Yangtze valley, with a view to ascertaining the river course.

Notwithstanding the ruling in Peking that the proposed cigarette tax is illegal, the authorities in this center are still arranging for its collection. The Finance Commissioner of Wuchang has already been appointed a deputy to complete the details and so far four merchants have applied for the positions of special collectors. The highest offer of the contract collectors is a million and a half.

From two different foreign sources it is reported that some 2500 bandits are again active just outside of Kwanyingtang, Honan. Some of them posted placards in Kwanyingtang one evening recently threatening to apprehend foreigners if a large sum of money or ammunitions were not forthcoming. They particularly stated that they intended to capture foreigners on the Lunghai Railway.

There is a menacing flood situation along the river districts above Hankow, where several serious breaks of the dykes have occurred inundating the nearby territory. The disaster so far is reported to be extensive, and several other points are giving way to the heavy volume of water in the rivers. The magistrates have been warned to take steps to repair the weakening dykes as a precaution against overflow.

The Wuchang Telephone Directorship is now the bone of contention between two nominees, one appointed by the Ministry of Communications and other a native of Shantung and favorite of Wu Pei-fu. When the latter was advised to hand over charge to the appointee of the Ministry, he made a trip to Loyang where he secured authority to function as usual no matter who appoints a man to succeed him. Now two of them are in Wuchang fighting for the disputed post.

The following regulations are alleged to have been issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs affecting foreign trade in the interior: (1) Foreigners are not allowed to establish factories in non-treaty ports, (2) Foreigners are not permitted deliberately to deal in cows, oxen, horses and other farming animals in the interior, (3) Foreigners are not allowed to acquire land in the interior, and (4) Foreigners without passports are not permitted to travel at will through the various provinces.

Negotiations with Honan bandits for the release of Father P. A. Melotto have proved to be an utter failure, and General Pan and Father Albiero have both agreed that it is not possible to get satisfaction through further negotiating. General Pan has decided to fight it out with the bandits and has advised Father Albiero, who represented the Roman Catholic Mission, to return to his station at Sinyangchow. It is officially reported that the attack on the bandits will be launched on August 5.

As a result of a clash between the officers of the river steamer *Alice Dollar* and a Chinese official and his sixteen armed guards on July 31 at Ichang, three American ladies, Mrs. and Miss Windham and Mrs. Tornroth were wounded by the stray bullets. Captain Tornroth and Mr. Windham, both of the Dollar Company, were badly bruised by the soldiers. An alarm was sounded and instantaneously the U.S.S. *Isabel* and the French gunboat *Croanne* came to the aid of the *Alice Dollar*, and the official and his guards were all arrested. The clash came about when the official and his party failed to get room on the boat.

Anti-Japanese meetings are being held as usual in Hankow and Wuchang. The Hankow Chamber of Commerce, under whose auspices the boycott was instituted, recently sent a telegram to Shanghai urging the Chamber there to continue their efforts in enforcing the boycott. In Hankow the promulgated anti-Japanese boycott regulations of the different trade guilds are strictly enforced. The Wuchang committee has just organized sub-committees of inspection of Japanese stocks and of publicity. The latest addition to the list of Guild Boycott Associations of Hankow is that of the Cotton Guild, which was organized just at the time of the new crop of cotton. The Japanese have ever been the largest buyers of cotton in Hankow.

Sze Lu-pin, the representative sent by the Peking government to investigate the boycott situation in Changsha, passed through Hankow on his return to the North last Wednesday. During his visit to Changsha, Mr. Sze arranged an official parley between the Japanese Consul-General of Changsha and the Changsha Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, after which the existing misunderstandings regarding the boycott were cleared up. The Japanese Consul seemed to think that the martial law in Changsha proclaimed after the agitation of the boycott should be withdrawn in order to test whether or not the Chinese people are really behaving themselves well. The Foreign Commission said, however, that the continuance of martial law is a matter of expediency in view of the urgent military situation in western Hunan.

Hankow, August 4, 1923.

Szechwan and the North

While the result still hangs in the balance people in Chengtu are feeling more and more confident that General Hsiung Keh Wu has been too much for Wu Pei-Fu. The question that has been in every one's mouth for ten days is, "What has happened at Chungking?" Just when it seemed again that Yang Seng, with his northern help, was forcing his way back to Chengtu, something did happen. It is these unforeseen things that have happened again, and again, since the Northern plans commenced to develop last winter. Some of our friends would have it that Yang Seng was coming back by leaps and bounds, and would soon be in Chengtu. From the beating Hsiung Keh Wu's men got about ten days ago there seemed nothing else to hope for.

We are ten days' journey to the north and west of Chungking, and the telegraph is disconnected. So we do not presume to try to keep Shanghai informed about what is occurring so far away from us. By the time this reaches Shanghai there will be enough changes to justify the editor putting it into the waste-basket.

But in order to make a connected story it is necessary at least to attempt to tell what has happened at Chungking. One of the generals who has supported Yang Seng so far has now turned over to Hsiung Keh Wu. This is the usual program. The general in question is Chow Hsi Cheng. Some years ago he was in the Kweichow Army. Then he turned to the Szechwan Army. Last year he was connected with General Shih Tsing Yang. At the time Yang Seng commenced his plans last winter General Chow turned to his side and Shih Tsing Yang was left without support.

For some reason, not yet clear, General Chow decided about ten days ago that he had enough of Yang Seng and he came from the south to attack Chungking. As most of the forces of Yang Seng were north and west of Chungking it looked like a sure thing for Chow Hsi Cheng. The foreign consuls, and foreign naval officers, have protested against an attack on the city. At present we are in doubt what the result has been. Wu Pei-Fu has probably sent reinforcements to Chungking, but there is doubt about their reaching the city. Other reports have it that all of the Northern troops have left Chungking. This means that Yang Seng is without outside assistance.

In the meantime the rumors continue to inform us that the Yunnanese are taking an active hand in the struggle, and it looks as if Yang Seng would be forced back again to Chungking. In any case this last desertion (which we cannot now doubt) will be a bitter pill for both Yang Seng and Wu Pei-Fu. In the meantime in this city Hsiung Keh Wu, Liu Yi Kiu, Tan Meng Hsin, and the others who have been in retirement for months are beginning to show their faces, and they are smiling. They attended the celebration at the French Consulate on July 14th, though none of them were willing to go to the British Consulate on June 5th. Proclamations in the name of Liu Yi Kiu as Civil Governor are appearing; and, though he is also called Military Governor, we understand that General Liu Hsiang is still slated for that post though he refuses, as yet, to accept.

We have had an unusual flood this year. It is not as serious a matter as the floods which occur in the North. The crop of rice will only suffer in places. Within a few weeks we will almost have forgotten there was a flood. But for the time being it was serious. It is the highest water we have seen here since 1906, and some say it was not as high then. We learn of whole villages having been swept away in different parts of the Great Chengtu Plain. This we can believe. The Chinese societies for the relief of suffering are doing all they can to help. The cause of this flood was

several days of rain in the basin of the Min River to the north of us. This torrent rushes out of the mountains at Kwanhsien and the plain is always in danger of inundation at such times. The irrigation system at Kwanhsien is so arranged that the water is taken care of in ordinary floods. This year the soldiers used so much of the funds that are annually expended on the irrigation system that we feared the work was not done as well as usual. How much this may have had to do with the extent of the flood we cannot judge at present.

One foreigner, traveling into the mountains for the summer, had a dangerous time crossing a river that was in spate. The bridge across this river is one of the bamboo-rope-suspension style. Many horses will cross such bridges if they are carefully led. For some reason it was decided that the horse must be led across. A man was hired on the spot to lead the animal without rider across for \$2.00. But in mid-stream horse and man lost their footing and were swept down into the torrent of the great river and seen no more.

Our foreign community is now very small. Nearly every family has gone to one of the summer resorts: Omei, Kwanhsien, Peh Lu Ting, Kao Shih Ti, and one party as far as Tatssenu. As far as we know no one has been molested on the roads, nor in the mountains. The Foreign Office would not agree to protect travellers this year, but every one went as usual, "at your own risk," and they seem to be getting along very well. So our province is not as badly infested as some others. We have that much to be proud of.

We have been having visits from the officers of the British and French gunboats that have come up as far as Kiating during this period of high water. The American gunboats may follow unless they are all needed in Chungking. Those who were here are leaving in somewhat of a hurry so we judge that they have already had news from Chungking. Others, on business, have also reached us, so we are not as isolated as we might be.

John R. Muir.

July 23, 1923.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, August 1, to Wednesday, August 8).

China continues on the edge of civil warfare despite the many serious efforts on the part of the few Chinese who still hope for a peaceful settlement in affairs Chinese. A goodly number of parliamentarians who had congregated in Shanghai to form a constitution or draw up plans for a solution of China's difficulties, have become more or less estranged owing to absence of funds for the solons, and have returned again to their native homes and the Capital, that is most of them. During the week under review nothing in the way of news has been startling. The Chinese merchants opened a peace program and plan to make it a nation-wide appeal to save the provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang clashing into warfare.—the Paotingfu Conference comes to a close—and the Upper Yangtze supplies another tragic and dramatic incident, when a U. S. merchant ship is attacked by a Chinese General and some thirteen soldiers injuring the Captain and three foreign women, at Ichang. During the week under review news came announcing the death of President Harding and the Chinese press joined in sympathy with the world-wide regret for such a great man of such marked simplicity and earnestness.

Chinese Merchants Uneasy

Perhaps the first united effort on the part of Chinese merchants to prevent further indulging on the part of China in warfare came last week when the merchants of Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces respectively, met jointly at the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce to discuss some substantial methods whereby peace might be maintained within the two provinces. In telegrams sent all over the country they asked for unequivocal declaration of peace, so that the two key provinces to the Yangtze Valley, and the most important provinces in the country, should take the lead in averting the war which is bound to occur if the present political rivalries are not checked. If no such declaration is forthcoming, and war breaks out, the merchants announced, they would devise measures for opposing belligerents, no matter what their political color. In this announcement was the threat that future political wars will lose their chief supporters—the commercial interests.

The Resolution Passed

"After a long debate the meeting passed five resolutions and drafted two telegrams to despatch. The first resolution was to invite all chambers in the two provinces to join the movement. The second was to send telegrams to military leaders of both provinces asking them to observe their avowed declaration to preserve peace in the present troublesome situation. The third resolution was to send telegrams to General Lu and General Chi asking them to reach a compromise whereby neither would challenge the other, and that if war actually does break out they should appeal to the national leaders to stop fighting and by the example of Kiangsu and Chekiang they should give a lead in settled administration to the whole country.

"The fourth resolution outlined the chamber's action in case that these telegrams are ineffective. The merchants decided that they would invite all the chambers in China to co-operate with them in opposing military measures and preserving peace.

"It was further decided that old men should be invited to join in an appeal for peace.

"Two telegrams were drafted. One was to Inspector-Generals of provinces, tuchuns, tuli, tupans and commanding officers. It points out that Kiangsu and Chekiang are the two most important provinces in China, having regard to their commercial activities. In recent years various provinces had been involved in political troubles which had grown so widespread that there was hardly a spot in the country that had not been effected by the militarist regime. The people of Kiangsu and Chekiang wish to join together to prevent the opening of hostilities, the telegram states.

"Regarding the main purport of the meeting the telegram states that the military governors of the two provinces have declared their intention of preserving peace. Hangchow and Nanking are provincial capitals and the chambers of commerce at those two places are aware of the activities of both tuchuns. General Lu and General Chi has declared they would preserve peace but it was feared that owing to the many changes in the political situation this declaration might be abjured. The telegram concludes by stating that the meeting expressed the hope that peace would be maintained in the two provinces and that other military leaders would refrain from engaging in warfare with the provinces and drag them into the vortex of war.

"The second telegram, was sent to General Lu, General Chi and General Ho Feng-ling, Defence Commissioner of Sungkiang and Shanghai, enclosing a copy of the first telegram and asking for an unequivocal declaration of peace."

Shanghai Parliamentarians Apprehensive

While a number of the parliamentarians who have been in Conference in Shanghai from day to day, consisting of representatives of all provinces of China, will remain in Shanghai indefinitely continuing to meet, still a large number, perhaps fifty or more have started on their way back to Peking where the Chihli party offers better inducements, especially since they have heard the Chihli parties are paying back salaries. A summary of the situation as seen by the solons is contained in the report of the *North China Daily News* of recent date:

"Parliament has been invited to come to Shanghai 'to do nothing' was a statement made yesterday to a representative of the *North-China Daily News*." "And the people here are getting tired of these men who are supposed to be representing them. Even the people who invited the members to come here are disappointed, because they did so with good intentions. They hoped to see the Permanent Constitution framed with as little delay as possible. Instead, the M. P.'s have been loafing in Shanghai and wasting their time. The only thing they have done has been to cause as much trouble as they could by giving the postal and telegraph clerks a very busy time."

"We are informed from a reliable source that there are now in Shanghai not more than 250 M. P.'s, about 50 or 60 having gone back to Peking. Thirty left on Saturday, but there were no new arrivals. The Fengtien members, who promised to come, have thus far not yet turned up, but the local Parliamentarians continue to express the hope that the date of their arrival will not be far off.

"Local Parliamentarians are said to be extremely apprehensive at the manner and the numbers of the members returning to Peking, and have written to these 'traitors' calling upon them to return to Shanghai forthwith. If they dare re-enter Peking the local M. P.'s threaten to cut off their salaries at this end.

When Will Cabinet Deadlock End in Peking?

Prominent politicians who participated in the Paotingfu Conference brought the confab to a close with no definite or

fixed ideas in mind whereby the present complete deadlock in the Cabinet in Peking might be solved. Wide speculation took place, as usual among the politicians, but little was actually done in the direction of bringing about the end of the difficulties. Perhaps a few of the vacancies in the governing Cabinet might be filled up, but those who would see it completely reorganized, pulled in the other direction. Many questions were discussed at the conference and some of the subjects touched upon were contained in a complete report in the *Shanghai Times*, of August 5:

Some of the Problems

"Governor Wang Cheng-ping submitted a report dealing with the situation in the Lower Yangtze and the Southwestern problem was left open to the free decision of General Wu Pei-fu. Some of the delegates at the conference proposed that military force should be avoided in dealing with the South but this proposition was voted down so that General Wu might be left to carry out those plans which he had already made. There was much discussion of the selection of an Acting Premier and in this discussion it developed that Mr. Kao Ling-wei is not as strong, politically, as many of his admirers had believed. Besides his name the names of Dir Yen, Dr. C. T. Wang and Admiral Wu Yu-lin were mentioned.

"A Chihli Coup!"

"It was also agreed to continue efforts to prevail upon Mr. Wang Ko-ming to accept the Finance portfolio or to prevail upon him, at least, to select a man for the Minister-ship who would carry out those plans for financial reform which he has frequently discussed with those now holding the Government reins.

"There has been a report in Peking that the Chihli party had agreed upon plans for a coup by which Tsao Kun would be named President by what is left of the present Parliament in Peking, but the report is hazy at the time of writing and many of Tsao's friends say he would not consent to the plan for fear of being repudiated throughout the country. Remaining M.P.'s. in Peking constitute about one half the voting membership, barely sufficient for an ordinary sitting. For a valid election an attendance of two-thirds is required."

"What a Revolt Cost"

"The warship *Chingan*, whose officers and crew revolted and went over to the oppositionists, turned over to the anti-Chihli faction a large quantity of ammunition, the Government has been informed but the Chihli leaders in Peking say that the revolt was brought about at a cost of \$100,000, paid by a small group of Anfu leaders. The ammunition was consigned to the Northern expeditionary force in Fukien and its loss has annoyed the Chihli leaders who are to canvass the situation in the Lower Yangtze at Paotingfu this week. Thus far there have been no open hostilities against the Chihli party in mid-China or in the Yangtze valley, but a number of the Paotingfu adherents see signs of an indirect challenge to Tuchun Chi Hsieh-yuan of Kiangsu. The most sensational report reaching Peking is that General Wu Pei-fu has agreed to withdraw his Northern forces from Fukien, Szechuan and Kwantung on condition that Dr. Sun Yat-sen leaves Canton. It is not thought that there is any possibility of Dr. Sun yielding to the North in such a manner."

Peace Restored Between Waichiaopu and Japanese Legation

"The cup of peace was drunk between Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Yoshizawa, new Japanese Minister to Peking, when the former came for tea at the Japanese Legation this afternoon.

"The recent friction between the Japanese Legation and the Foreign Office has been patched up and in a day or so Minister Yoshizawa will send the Waichiao-pu a copy of his credentials without any mention being made as to the presentation of the originals—The foregoing was carried by *Chung Mei News Service*.

Foreign Boats Molested

Perhaps one of the most serious and tragic events during the week under discussion was the shooting fracas on the Uper Yangtse at Ichang last week, when a Chinese General and some thirteen soldiers boarded an American merchant ship, namely, the *s. s. Alice Dollar*, and not being satisfied with their cabin accommodation, started beating the steward, whereupon Captain Thornoth intervened, and the Chinese General and his squad started firing about promiscuously. The Captain was injured in the leg, and shrapnel from a nearby steel pipe flew in various directions injuring three foreign women. Marines from the *s. s. Isabel* nearby intervened and arrested the Chinese General and his men, and they

were detained. Admiral W. W. Phelps who was aboard the flagship *Isabel* immediately lodged a protest at the American Legation, Peking. While no later or definite news has been received the steamer has gone ahead and the Chinese are still detained by Admiral Phelps and are under arrest.

The Amoy Incident

Of equal importance also comes the report from Amoy stating a British Consul was fired upon there recently, while attempting to reach a steamer on board a motor boat, and a serious protest was lodged at the Foreign Office in Peking by Sir Ronald Maclay, British Minister at Peking. *Reuters* carried the following report relative to this incident in a recent issue of the daily press:

British Concession Occupied by Marines: American Warship En Route

"The Amoy correspondent of the *South China Morning Post* states that yesterday afternoon marines and sailors from *H. M. Foxglove* and *Diomed* occupied the British Concession without opposition. Business is in a chaotic condition. The presence of the warships has allayed the fears of the foreign community."

Northern Chinese gunboats captured a steam-launch flying the Japanese flag, on board of which they found \$70,000 and 200 of Gen. Chuang Tsz-ping's soldiers, whom they captured.

President Harding and China

Nation-wide sympathy and pathos was felt when the news reached China of the death of President Harding during the week under review. All nationals showed their grief by flying their flags at half mast in the various ports, and the Chinese press in commendation on this sad fact, had the following to say:

"The President of the United States, Mr. Harding, passed away yesterday. In reviewing his life work, one finds two outstanding accomplishments: 1. The holding of the Washington Conference which strengthened the efforts of peace on the Pacific and 2. The consolidation of the British War-Debts which improved the economic situation of Europe. The results of these two efforts were world-wide and not limited to the United States alone. The death therefore is a loss to the world just as much as to the American people."

"We Chinese cannot forget the beneficial results derived from the Washington Conference although we are in doubt for the present as to how things will turn out in the future. Up to the present, we cannot deny that some assistance has been given to China. We trust that our people will hereafter set our house to order and keep the rights that were regained in Washington and make ourselves worthy of the sincere efforts of the great man who has just passed into history!"

"In President Harding, the world lost a great statesman! China lost a great leader of a friendly nation! The world mourns his loss generally. China mourns his loss particularly in view of the great assistance he gave her at the Washington Parley. Harding is gone! With his departure, we hope that all interests in China will come to a spirit of determination to effect an early reconstruction of the country in order to be worthy of the friendship and assistance of Harding!"

A Lull in the Philippine Situation

The political issue raised in the Philippines last month by the resignation of several leading Filipino officials and the demand of the Philippine Independence Mission for the recall of Governor General Wood has not abated in interest, though grief at the untimely death of President Harding brought a lull in the agitation, besides giving an unexpected phase to the situation by belittling the importance of the Philippine question at Washington, a fact well appreciated by Quezon and other leaders. The setting of August 23 for the election of a senator from the district about Manila, now vacant, and the recently resigned mayor of Manila's candidacy for the post is a direct call to the Filipinos for a verdict of approval at the polls, and warm political campaigning has begun. The Democrats, who will oppose ex-mayor Fernandez, have not yet selected a candidate. Governor General Wood, in the meantime, is on a relief trip through the southern provinces of Samar and Leyte.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, August 1st, 1923

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—After slight fluctuations the London price of silver at 30½ is 1½d. than last week. The quotation for two months forward delivery is 30½. Our rate for T/T on London went to 3/0d., but to-day recovered to 3/0½d. against 3/0½d. week ago. Our Exchange Market has ruled rather unsteady, on the whole in undertone prevails. There are few Export Bills appearing and those offering are not competed for as the demand for Gold Remittances exceeds the genuine cover-offering. At present rates silver can be obtained if wanted.

Of the silver bought by China for forward delivery about Tls. 6,000,000 was reported as shipped and will be here before the 18th inst.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver Tls. 25,142,000 a decrease of Tls. 213,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... \$ 34,310,000 an increase of \$ 750,000

Estimated value Tls. 49,845,000 as against Tls. 62,087,000 held at this time last year

	Average rates for June	Thursday July 26	Friday July 27	Saturday July 28	Monday July 30	Tuesday July 31	Wednesday Aug 1
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3 0.321	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½	3/0	3/0	3/0
D/Dits. "	—	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½
4m/1 "	—	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½
T/T India	124.604	224½	224½	224½	223½	223½	223½
T/T France	1,178 125	1170	1165	1175	1170	1175	1175
T/T N. Y.	69.406	69½	69½	69½	68½	68½	69
T/T H'kong	74.542	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
T/T Japan	70.594	70½	70½	70½	71½	71½	71
T/T Batavia	181.125	181	181	181	180	180	181
T/T Straits	77.073	77	77	77	77½	77½	77
Bk's buying rates							
4m/1 B/L. }	3 1.750	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½
Ord. D/A }	—	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½
4m/1 " D/P	—	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½
6m/1 " D/A	3/2.250	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½
4m/1 B/F. }	1,228.125	1220	1215	1225	1220	1225	1235
Ord. D/A D/P }	—	1220	1215	1225	1220	1225	1235
4m/1 N.Y. Lc.	72.052	72	72	72	71½	71½	71½
4m/1 " Docs	—	72½	72½	72½	71½	71½	72

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling Bullion.	July 26	July 27	July 28	July 30	July 31	Aug. 1
* London Price of Bar Silver per oz. English Standard 92½ touch Pence.	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
* N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. \$ 63½	G. \$ 63	G. \$ 62½	G. \$ 62½	G. \$ 62½	G. \$ 63½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	339.70	345.00	344.40	343.00	340.00	340.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per \$100	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	72.05	72.0375	72.05	72.0375	72.0375	72.05
* Closing Price in London for Previous day.	1½%	1½%	1½%	4%	3½%	3½%
** Closing Price in New York for Previous day						
Bank of England rate of discount	4%					
Bank of France rate of discount	4½%					
London open Market rate Dis. 3 m/1	3½%					
" 4	4					
" 6	3½%					
London on Paris	1/1 7/8					
London on Germany T/T						
New York on London T/T	46½					
Bombay on London T/T	1/4½					
Hongkong on "	T/T 1/4½					
Yokohama on "	T/T 1/4½					

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

August 2. San Francisco report says President Harding is improved and plans to leave for Washington soon.—French remain unchanged in their attitude on Ruhr situation and Poincare reaffirms his stand in precise terms giving London little hope.—German Cabinet adopts a number of taxation bills to obtain funds quickly in view of the depreciation of the mark.—Secretary Davis of Labor who at present is in Rome has long conference with Mussolini on immigration problem.

August 3. President Harding has passed crisis and his condition is reported as much better.—U. S. Department of State is in receipt of information showing that Mexico may soon be recognized by U. S.—President Harding releases speech in which he reviews achievements of the Administration in the international field during the last two years.—U. S. is actively negotiating with Germany for conclusion of new commercial treaty.—Unemployment in Britain continues to be an increasing problem and plans are being made by government to cope with situation.

August 4. President Harding reported dead at San Francisco, death occurring only a few minutes after his physicians announced his condition out of danger.—Vice-President of U. S. Calvin Coolidge takes oath of President.—Immigration quota for U. S. is exhausted and it is probable that thousands will be deported.—U. S. Steel Industry adopts an either-hour day schedule.

August 5. President Harding's body to lie in state at White House before being sent to Marion, Ohio, the old burial grounds of the Harding family.

August 6. British government's declaration of policy toward Germany comes as disappointment to the latter, which expected a termination of the Entente.

August 7. German government rescinds ordinance regulation dealing in foreign currency owing to stagnation of trade and shortage of money.—Allied and Turkish military leaders prepare plan for evacuation of Turkey by Allied troops six weeks after ratification of Turkish Treaty.

August 8. Black-draped planes fly over special funeral train bearing remains of President Harding to Chicago.—Treaty between U. S. and Turkey, as well as Extradition Treaty is signed.—Mr. McKenna declines office as Chancellor of Exchequer for reasons not altogether concerned with Britain's government policy in Ruhr situation.—Capital Italian reply to Britain's Note agrees with Britain's intention to ease European situation and expresses the opinion that final settlement must include settlement of question of Inter-Allied Debts.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—Since our last report was written, our market experienced a further decline as the result of considerable liquidation of speculation holdings in sympathy with ideal weather reports from the entire cotton belt, and heavy decline in Mid-Americans. Meanwhile, the trade will adjust itself to the present level of prices, and with soft undertone of the spot situation and slack demand for the finished product, there seems to be no reason to expect that this process will be found difficult, although the ultimate effect of these prices on consumption will remain one of the most important questions of the future. The course of the market will continue to be governed chiefly by the progress of crop and price changes in Mid-Americans and Indians.

Yarn:—Since our last report, our market has been generally weak, prices have eased off some Tls. 3.00 to Tls. 4.00. Standard yarn at the Exchange declined six to seven taels and at the close, the undertone was steady. Business for export has been booked, some 3,000 bales to 4,000 bales.

Liverpool, August 2, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—

Fully, Middling Spot.....14.01 Pence
 " " October.....12.69 "
 " " January.....12.34 "
 Market:—firm.

New York, August 2, 1923.

New York Market:—October.....22.25 Cents
 December.....22.12 "

New Books and Publications

Nestorian Christianity

My Nestorian Adventure in China by Frits Holm G. G., LL.D.
 New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. Price \$3.50 gold.

THE author is a gifted writer. In this nicely printed and handsomely bound volume he gives an account of his pilgrimage from Shanghai to Sianan Fu to see the monument erected by the early Christian missionaries in A. D. 781 who brought Nestorian Christianity to China from Syria.

He paints beautiful word pictures of the sights and things seen by him in China. His description of the Loess which present to the modern geologist a living chapter of the geological history of our earth and the cave dwellings there is exceedingly interesting, and so is his account of the Mahomedans of China in the ancient city of Sian-Fu who in spite of their total submission after the furious rebellion in the sixties still hope to attain some degree of autonomy, and to form an *imperium in imperio*. The students of Chinese history will find in this book a graphic account of the arrival and stay at Sian-Fu during the Boxer trouble of 1900 of the redoubtable empress dowager and her court in exile.

It is quite amusing to note that the foreign diplomats in Peking sent one hundred taels to Sian-Fu for erecting a small roof to protect the monument in 1891, but only five taels reached Sian-Fu in safety, 'the balance having inconveniently been absorbed underway.' Speaking of the monument itself the author says, "Of all the historical and memorial tablets in and near Sian-Fu, or for that matter in the whole world, the famous Nestorian monument undoubtedly ranks as one of the first.....is the most valuable archaeological treasure in the world that has not, as yet, been acquired by any museum, scientific institution, or learned corporation." The author gives two long translations of the Chinese inscriptions on the monument which give some little insight into the Nestorian Christianity, and the progress it made during the Tang dynasty. The opening words of the inscription are significant, and are more Bhramanic than Christian: "Behold! there is One who is true and firm, and who being Uncreated, is the origin of the origins; who is ever incomprehensible and invisible, yet ever mysteriously existing to the last of the lasts....."

Another very interesting feature of the author's narrative is his interview with the Chinese Jews in Kaifeng-Fu who first came to the Flowery Kingdom in the Han dynasty, 200 B. C. and 200 A. D. It is quite remarkable to note that the Jews and the Nestorians always came to China almost together, many of the Jews having accepted Islam thereafter.

The book under review does not explain what nestorian Christianity was, and what bearing the Mahayan Buddhistic ceremonials had on it, or how far the teachings of Manicus influenced it. There is no doubt that the author is a bit too fond of self-advertisement.

H. P. Shastri.

July 25, 1923.

January.....22.99 "
 March.....22.05 "
 May.....22.00 "
 Spot.....23 50 "
 Market:—Easier.

Bombay, August 2, 1923.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. August,.....Rps. 476 per Khandy
 Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan....." 346 " "
 Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan....." 397 " "

Market:—firm.

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow Spot.....Tls. 39.50
 Shanghai, Spot....." 35.50
 M-ginned, Spot....." 36.00
 Taichong, Spot....." 37.00
 Shensi, No. 1 Spot....." 38.00
 Market:—Easier.



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds, Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Hankwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. July 1 26 equal Gold \$1)

S. S. President Lincoln, from U. S. A., July 5.	Skins, Weasel, with Tail Pls 6 502	To Kansas City.	Machinery.....Hk. Tls. 13,956
Cotton Goods, Unclassed Yds. 987	S. S. Genoa Maru, July 12	Silk Pongees, Shantung Pls. 1 11	S. S. Empress of Asia, July 14.
Bamboo Steel..... Pls 850	To Boston.	Tea, Green:	To Scranton.
Ammonia, Sulphate of .. 17	Tea, Black, Kiukiang.. Pls 245	Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 215	Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
Bleaching Powder..... 226	Hides, Cow .. 29	To Baltimore.	White, Shanghai, Bls.
Bones, Cow .. 42	To New York.	Tea, Green:	10 .. Pls. 10 05
Butter..... 70	Tea, Black, Hankow .. Pls. 243	Gunpowder, Ningpo.. Pls. 40	Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:
Canned Asparagus .. 17	Tea, Black, Kiukiang.. ,, 166	Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 742	White, other Ports,
Canned Fruits..... 127	Antimony, Oxide .. 840	To Philadelphia.	Bls. 10..... ,, 10.20
Cheese .. 42	Antimony, Crude..... 588	Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 5,225	To Darby.
Coffee .. 155	Arsenic..... 193	To Darby.	Silk, Waste:
Fruits, Dried..... 4	Bristles .. 299	Silk, Waste:	Other Ports, Bls. 39.. ,, 130.21
Fruits, Fresh .. 24	Camphor .. 350	Shanghai, Bls. 10.... Pls. 32 95	To South Manchester.
Grease .. 75	Egg Albumen, Dried .. 84	To Chicago.	Silk, Waste:
Hoops .. 5	Feathers .. 10	Silk, Raw, Filature:	Shanghai, Bls. 18.... ,, 59 77
Ink, Printing..... 187	Hides, Cow .. 394	Wild, other Ports, Bls.	To Chicago.
Lard, in Tins .. 41	Intestines, Pigs, Salted. ,, 52	42 .. Pls 42.37	Tea, Green:
Leather, Sole .. 647	Oil, Wood .. 399	Carpets..... Hk. Tls 3,448	Gunpowder, Ningpo.. Pls. 800
Macaroni .. 21	Hats, Rush .. Pcs. 18,600	To New York.	Gunpowder, other Ports ,, 12
Milk, Evaporated .. 1,409	Skins, Goat..... Pcs. 17,608	Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:	Young Hyson, Other
Oranges, Fresh .. 1,060	S. S. Manila Maru, from U.S.A., July 11.	White, other Ports,	Ports .. 39
Packings, India-rubber. ,, 11	Flour, Wheat..... Pls. 18	Bls 60..... Pls. 60 49	To Boston.
Paper, Cardboard .. 7,404	Soap Powder .. 38	Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:	Tea, Black, Hankow.. ,, 147
Quebrache Extract .. 168	Cigarette .. 74,750	White, Shanghai, Bls.	Tea, Black, Kiukiang.. ,, 1
Sugar, Cube..... 9	S. S. Kaga Maru, from U.S.A., July 10.	35 .. ,, 34.89	To Philadelphia.
Sugar of Milk .. 26	Copper Ingots..... Pls. 420	Egg, Whole, Dried .. 144	Intestines, Pigs, Salted. ,, 14
Oil, Lubricating..... 25,530	Iron Bars .. 218	Intestines, Pigs, Salted. ,, 57	Umbrellas .. Pcs. 397
Chocolate .. Lb 264	Cigarettes .. Mille 1,600	Straw, Braid, White .. 42	To New York.
Lemons, Fresh .. 183,000	To New York.	Wool, Sheep's .. Pls 50	Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
Piano .. 4	Tea, Black, Kiukiang.. Pls 117	Carpets..... Hk. Tls 16,117	White, Shanghai, Bls.
Canned Fish .. Doz 348	Tea, Green:	S. S. Gathu Prince from U S A , July 12.	388 .. Pls 387 52
Canned Fruits .. Doz 62	Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 636	Iron Hoops..... Pls. 297	White, other Port ..
Canned Meats .. 222	Bristles .. 224	Iron/Shaftings .. 29	Bl 48 .. Pls 44 53
Canned Vegetables .. 294	Egg Albumen, Dried .. 60	Iron Sheets..... 419	Silk, Raw, Re-reeled.
Coffee, in Tins .. Doz. 95	Hair, Human..... 15	Iron Wire Shorts .. 455	White, other Ports,
Cigarettes .. Mille 54,100	Hair, Horse .. 66	Iron, Galvanized:	Bls 55..... 55 64
Treasure, Silver Bars Hk. Tls. 852,486	Intestines, Pigs, Salted. ,, 13	Sheets, Plain..... 837	Silk, Waste:
S. S. Carnarvonshire, from U.S.A., July 5.	Nutgalls .. 863	Wire .. 682	Shanghai Bls 3 Pls 7.53
Cobalt, Oxide of..... Pls. 2	Wool, Sheep's .. 804	Wire Shorts .. 840	Silk Piece Goods .. 1.37
S. S. Arizona Maru, July 14.	Hats, Rush .. Pcs. 136,200	Expanded Metals .. 296	Tea, Black, Hankow.. ,, 1,505
To Seattle.	S. S. President Grant, July 11.	Indigo Paste, Artificial .. 1,450	Tea, Black, Kiukiang .. 93
Oil, Wood .. Pls. 10,103	To Seattle	Leadfoil and Tinfoil .. 1,651	Tea, Black, other Ports .. 25
To Chicago.	Tea, Black, Hankow.. Pls. 26	Paper, Bank-note..... 61	Tea, Green:
Tea, Black, Kiukiang .. 52	Tea, Black, Kiukiang .. 13	Pitch .. 353	Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 702
Tea, Green:	Cotton, Waste..... 200	Tobacco, Leaf..... 423	Brassware..... 17
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 351	Egg Albumen, Dried .. 102	Tobacco, Prepared .. 4	Egg Albumen, Dried .. 410
To Puluth.	Egg Whole, Frozen .. 70	Wax, Paraffin..... 2,840	Egg Yolk, Dried .. 987
Tea, Green:	Egg Yolk, Dried .. 219	Motor-cars .. Pcs. 13	Feathers .. 121
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 216	Egg Yolk, Moist .. 215	Typewriters .. 44	Intestines, Pigs, Salted. ,, 146
To New York.	Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 1,675	Canned Vegetables .. Doz. 70	Skins, Dog..... Pcs. 6,226
Silk, Raw, Filature:	To New Orleans.	Oil, Kerosene, in Cases Galls. 923,990	Skins, Goat, Tanned... Pcs. 1,914
Wild, other Ports, Bls.	Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 251	Oil, Lubricating .. Galls. 17,195	Skins, Marmot..... 15,531
20 .. 20.14		Turpentine, Vegetabl. Galls. 650	Skins, Moufflon. 5 000
Egg, Whole, Dried .. 81		Cigars..... Mille 20	Skins, Sheep .. 5,100
		Cigarettes..... 60,000	Skins, Weasel .. 14,662
			Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 276

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In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.

U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

U. S. MARSHAL, } Thurston R. Porter.
DISBURSING OFFICER, }

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299-331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083-4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: { Nelson E. Lurton.
W. W. Blume
Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

- August 4, 1923, Crim. No. 471, U. S. v. T. J. Howe, Arthur Howe, Q. Gonzales, E. Backland, J. H. Peters; testimony taken of C. t. Dunn, N. G. Ekstrom, B. Larkin, A. Reed, J. Connell, Wm. Maffit, R. L. Harper, J. Fernandez, L. Cressione, Wm. Fahm, R. Glenn, D. Parrish, A. Howe, E. Backland, T. J. Howe; submitted.
- " 3, " Civil " 126, Atkinson & Dallas v. C. Berthel & Co; on motion for judgment by default; continued to August 8th.
- " 6, " Cause " 890, In re estate of John I. Sanger deceased; on petition for sale of real property.

Judgments and Orders:

(By the Commissioner)

- August 3, 1923, Crim. No. 471, U. S. v. T. J. Howe, Arthur Howe, Q. Gonzales, E. Backland J. H. Peters; judgment.
- " 6, " Cause " 890, In re estate of John I. Sanger, deceased; order authorizing sale of real property.

THE STEAMSHIP CASES

(Continued from last week)

That the Government has full power under the Volstead Act to prevent the landing or transshipment of any such liquors or their use in our ports is not doubted, and, therefore, it may provide for such assurances and safeguards as it may deem necessary to those ends. Nor do I doubt the power of Congress to do all that the court now holds has been done by that Act, but such power exists not under the Eighteenth Amendment, to whose provisions the Act is confined, but by virtue of other provisions of the Constitution, which Congress here has not attempted to exercise. With great deference to the contrary conclusion of the Court, due regard for the principles of international comity, which exist between friendly nations, in my opinion, forbids the construction of the Eighteenth Amendment and of the Act which the present decision advances. Moreover, the Eighteenth Amendment, it must not be forgotten, confers concurrent power of enforcement upon the several States, and it follows that if the General Government possesses the power here claimed for it under that Amendment, the several States within their respective boundaries, possess the same power. It does not seem possible to me that Congress, in submitting the Amendment or the several States in adopting it, could have intended to vest in the various seaboard States a power so intimately connected with our foreign relations and whose exercise might result in international confusion and embarrassment.

In adopting the Eighteenth Amendment and in enacting the Volstead Act the question of their application to foreign vessels in the circumstances now presented does not appear to have been in mind. If, upon consideration, Congress shall conclude that when such vessels, in good faith carrying liquor among their sea stores, come temporarily into our ports their officers should, *ipso facto*, become liable to drastic punishment and the ships themselves subject to forfeiture, it will be a simple matter for that body to say so in plain terms. But interference with the purely internal affairs of a foreign ship is of so delicate a nature, so full of possibilities of international misunderstandings and so likely to invite retaliation that an affirmative conclusion in respect thereof should rest upon nothing less than the clearly expressed intention of Congress to that effect, and this I am unable to find in the legislation here under review.

McREYNOLDS, J., also dissents.

Assignments for Hearing:

SESSION AT TIENTSIN, CHINA

Sept. 24, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.

*Miscellaneous Filings:**Hearings:*

July 31, 1923, Cause No. 2064, In re William Henry Lunt's will; receipt.

" 31, " " " 2252, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; bond.

Aug. 1, " " " 2282, China American Trading Co. Inc. v. Fearon, Daniel Co.; affidavits.

" 1, " " " 2268, Emile Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.; demurrer.

" 1, " " " 2255, China Motors v. L. D. Kearny; marshal's return of summons.

" 1, " " " 2243, U. S. v. Carberry; marshal's return of final commitment.

" 1, " " " 2270, U. S. v. Schmitt; marshal's return of final commitment.

" 1, " " " 2252, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; affidavit for search warrant.

" 1, " " " 2278, U. S. v. E. Stein; affidavit for search warrant.

" 1, " " " 2280, U. S. v. C. V. Stein; affidavit for search warrant.

" 2, " " " 2287, In re Theophi Eemund Winter's will; letters of administration.

" 4, " " " 2224, R. Neumann v. F. Fernandez; writ of execution issued.

" 4, " " " 2137, In re estate of Bertha Zua Schrack, deceased; affidavit of publication.

" 6, " " " 2103, Marie P. Kamoff v. International Banking Corporation; application to discontinue.

" 6, " " " 890, In re Estate of John I. Sanger, deceased; petition for sale of real property.

" 7, " " " 1856, Yu Fong S/S Co. v. Wm. Katz & Co.; stipulation.

(By the Commissioner)

Aug. 2, 1923, Crim. No. 471, U. S. v. T. J. Howe, Arthur Howe, Q. Gonzales, E. Backland, J. H. Peters; complaint; warrant issued.

" 2, " " " 472, U. S. v. Ching; complaint.

" 2, " " " 473, U. S. v. Sternberg; complaint.

" 2, " " " 474, U. S. v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; complaint.

July 30, 1923, Cause No. 1914, H. A. Emery v. M. Emery; testimony taken of H. A. Emery and C. Bonjanjee.

" 30, " " " 2177, Katherine A. Massey v. R. R. Fernbach; testimony taken of K. A. Massey; submitted.

" 30, " " " 2154, Louis E. Osburn v. Asia Banking Corporation; testimony taken of Louis E. Osburn; motion to dismiss; submitted.

" 30, " " " 1286, Cathay Metal Co. v. Sino-American Trading Corporation; submitted.

" 30, " " " 2105, A. T. Moschitsky v. H. Barkovith; on motion to strike, and demurrer; submitted.

" 31, " " " 2197, Chang Chee Kao and the Foochow Motor Sales Co. v. James Slevin and the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation; on motion for substituted service.

" 31, " " " 2210, Louis Samaracq and R. Fermus v. Asia Banking Corporation; evidence for plaintiffs; motion to dismiss; submitted.

" 31, " " " 2179, N.C. Young v. American Trading Co.; testimony taken of N.C. Young, W. A. Burns and E.R. Cole; submitted.

" 31, " " " 2222, P. E. Andres v. M. G. Andrews; testimony taken of P. E. Andrews and C. McMunn; submitted.

August 1, " " " 2105, A. T. Moschitsky v. H. Barkovith; testimony taken of A. T. Moschitsky and S. Constantineof.

" 1, " " " 2211, Tung Mao Lin et al. v. North China Cold Storage Co.; argument; submitted.

" 2, " " " 2220, Tsingtao Cold Storage Co. v. L. H. Smith & Co.; testimony taken of T. Kataoka and D. Cappelan; submitted.

" 2, " " " 2289, U. S. v. P. E. Andrews; plea of guilty.

" 2, " " " 2062, Mitchell v. Mitchell; testimony taken of D. C. Berger, W. A. Mitchell and Chang Yuen Sung; submitted.

" 3, " " " 2282, China American Trading Co. v. Fearon, Daniel & Co.; on motion to take testimony in Tientsin on deposition, and in Shanghai.

" 3, " " " 2104, Hsieh Po Hsiang et al. v. John Marolly Murray.

At the opening of the session on August 4, Richard T. Evans, Esquire, of the Tientsin Bar, presented the following resolution:

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT

WHEREAS, tidings of the death of President Warren G. Harding reached the United States Court for China at

the opening of the afternoon session at Tientsin on August 3, 1923, and

WHEREAS, out of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Court forthwith adjourned on the decision to prepare a suitable testimonial for inscription in the Minutes of the Court;

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, members of the Bar of the United States Court for China in North China, at a session of the Court holden the fourth day of August, 1923, at half past nine o'clock in the forenoon, at the American Consulate General in Tientsin, China, do testify to the loss of our country in the death of Warren G. Harding late President of the United States of America, and we say that we mourn the passing of this loyal servant of our people.

President Harding was an able executive, a first citizen faithful in his obligations to his fellow citizens, a man of peace and a fair judge, who at his election received the suffrages of more persons than ever have been given to any man for any office since the world began.

President Harding was always keenly interested in affairs in the Far East, and by his death Americans in China have lost a friend. President Harding was especially interested in the United States Court for China and all who practice and officiate in this Court are deeply affected at his death.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we express our sympathy with Mrs. Harding in her bereavement.

WHEREFORE we pray the Court that this Resolution be inscribed in the official minutes of this Honorable Court, and that a copy thereof be forwarded to the Secretary of State and to Mrs. Harding.

Richard T. Evans
Theodore E. Simmang
Charles J. Fox
Orin D. Walker
Insidor A. Landesman.

JUDGE LOBINGIER:

The Court has listened with deep interest to the resolutions of the Bar and their recitals have the Court's entire approval. For, relatively, no institution lost more than this Court from the deplorable and untimely death of President Harding. He was not a lawyer, but as he once remarked very modestly to me "I studied law for about a year before taking up newspaper work." And that brief experience gave him an interest in courts and their problems which has been very much worth while to us.

He was, as the resolutions have so well set forth, a friend of this Court. He believed in strengthening and not weakening it and, had he lived, some of the most cherished reforms of its friends and well wishers would almost certainly have been realized. Fortunately his constitutional successor is a lawyer, in close touch with President Harding's policies and purposes and in a favorable position to carry on his work.

President Harding was not only our chief executive. He was a broad minded, generous and sympathetic man who will go down to history as our great human President. In profound sorrow we direct that these fitting resolutions of the Bar be spread upon the minutes of the Court and that its hall of session be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Judgments and Orders:

July 30, 1923, Cause No.	1286	Cathay Metal Co. v. Sino-American Trading Corporation; order of dismissal.
" 30, " " "	1914	H. A. Emery v. M. Emery; decree.
" 30, " " "	2105	A. T. Moschitsky v. H. Barkovith; order sustaining demurrer and overruling motion to strike.
" 31, " " "	2177	Katherine A. Massey v. R. R. L. Fernbach; judgment for plaintiff.
Aug. 3, " " "	2062	Mitchell v. Mitchell; decree.
" 3, " " "	1412	In re estate of Ellen S. Nordstrom; order closing estate.

Aug 3, 1923, Cause No.	2220	Tsingtao Cold Storage Co. v. L. H. Smith & Co.; judgment of dismissal.
" 4, " " "	2179	N. C. Young v. American Trading Co.; judgment for defendant.
" 4, " " "	2154	Louis E. Osburn v. Asia Banking Corporation; judgment.
" 4, " " "	2282	The China American Trading Co. v. Fearon, Daniel & Co.; order.
" 4, " " "	1915	In re estate of Paul Edmund Dailey; order for partial distribution.
" 4, " " "	2104	Hsieh Po Hsiang et al. v. John Marolly Murray; judgment for plaintiff.
" 4, " " "	2289	U. S. v. P. E. Andrews; sentence.
" 4, " " "	2211	Tung Mao Lin et al. v. North China Cold Storage Co.; judgment.
" 6, " " "	2210	Louis Samarcq and R. Fermus v. Asia Banking Corporation; judgment of dismissal.

Miscellaneous Filings:

July 30, 1923, Cause No.	2105	A. T. Moschitsky v. H. Barkovith; stipulation.
" 30, " " "	2021	Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn and Samuel Bonis, trading under the name of Max Wulfsohn & Co.; motion to take depositions and affidavit.
" 30, " " "	2288	Boris Holman v. I. Herskovitz, Inc.; complaint, summons issued.
" 30, " " "	2211	Tung Mao Lin et al. v. North China Cold Storage Co.; reply.
" 31, " " "	2197	Chang Chee Kao and the Foochow Motor Car Sales Corporation v. James Slevin and The Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation; motion for substituted service.
" 31, " " "	2220	Tsingtao Cold Storage Co., Ltd. v. L. H. Smith & Co.; original answer.
" 31, " " "	1867	Mao Tung Products Co. v. North China Cold Storage Co., Ltd.; brief for defendant.
" 31, " " "	2288	Boris Holman v. I. Herskovitz Inc.; marshal's return of summons.
" 31, " " "	2179	N. C. Young v. American Trading Co.; answer, and counter-claim.
" 31, " " "	2222	U. S. v. P. E. Andrews; marshal's return of warrant.
" 31, " " "	2289	U. S. v. P. E. Andrews; complaint, warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant; undertaking.
Aug. 2, " " "	2220	Tsingtao Cold Storage Co. v. L. H. Smith & Co.; motion to require plaintiffs to deposit certain funds into Court, or to place the same within its jurisdiction.
" 2, " " "	530	In re Estate of Laura Brown; final report of administrator.
Aug. 3, " " "	2282	The China American Trading Co. v. Fearon, Daniel & Co.; answer.
" 3, " " "	1412	In re Estate of Ellen Nordstrom; petition to close estate and final report.
" 4, " " "	1915	In re Estate of Paul Edmund Dailey; petition for partial distribution.
" 4, " " "	2289	U. S. v. P. E. Andrews; commitment.
" 4, " " "	2290	Heng Fu Chang et al. v. the China and Mongolia Export Co., Inc.; petition.



CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up														Nanking to Shanghai North—Down															
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Local	3rd & 4th Local	S.N.L. Express Mail	3rd & 4th	Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Fast Express	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R.S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast	Local	Local	Express	Local	T.P.L. Mail	S.N.L. Night Express T.P.L. Express	
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	21.30	Peking ... d.													15.25		
Nansiang ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	10.31	10.41	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	21.02	Tientsin East ... a.													14.35		
Soochow ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39	Do ... d.													20.27		
Wusih ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.56			2.38	Tientsin Central a.													20.47		
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38			3.42	Do ... d.													4.50		
Taoyang ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38						Tainanfu ... d.													11.00		
Chinking ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.14		18.33					5.34	Hauchowfu ... d.													20.57		
Nanking ... a	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.31		20.02					7.20	Pukow ... a.													23.00		
Pukow ... a					19.10			21.00						Nanking ... d.					7.40						15.50	16.15	23.00		
Hauchowfu ... d.								5.08						Chinking ... d.					9.20						17.29	18.27	0.52		
Tainanfu ... d.								13.16						Taoyang ... d.											18.03	19.26	2.41		
Tientsin Central a.														Changchow ... d.												18.57	20.46	3.53	
Do ... d.														Wusih ... d.		7.10										19.43	21.52	4.54	
Tientsin East ... a.					23.52	0.02		21.20						Soochow ... d.		7.20	8.22									20.32		6.50	
Do ... d.														Nansiang ... d.		8.21	9.39												
Peking ... a.								22.05	1.30					Shanghai North a.		8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00						18.40	20.35			
																8.42	11.00	12.03	13.30						21.05	22.00			
Woosung Ports to Shanghai North—Up														Shanghai North to Woosung Ports—Down															
Woosung Ports d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	1.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.40	Tientsungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Tientsungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Ports a	6.15	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1.10

Wusung Forts to Shanghai North—Up

(Branch Line)

Shanghai North to Wusung Forts—Down

Wusung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.40	Tientsin ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Tientsin ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50	Wusung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars.

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up.

STATIONS	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Night Ex-press R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Night Ex-press R.
Shanghai North dep.	..	8.00	9.00	..	13.20	15.35	..	19.15	Zahkou ... d.	..	..	7.15	8.40	13.20	..	15.05	16.00
Jeanfield dep.	..	8.15	9.16	..	13.36	15.51	..	19.30	Hangchow ... d.	..	..	7.40	9.15	13.50	..	15.35	16.25
Stecawel dep.	..	8.21	9.23	..	13.43	15.58	..	19.36	Changgan ... d.	..	..	8.29	10.45	15.00	..	16.50	17.14
L'hw Junction dep.	..	8.35	9.40	..	14.00	16.15	..	19.50	Yehwah ... d.	..	..	9.00	11.53	15.37	..	17.38	19.45
Shanghai South dep.	..	8.05	9.05	12.30	18.25	18.45	17.35	19.20	Kashang ... d.	..	7.15	9.39	12.50	16.24	..	18.10	20.24
Lunghwa Junction arr.	..	8.23	9.28	12.48	18.43	18.63	17.53	19.38	Kashal ... d.	..	7.39	10.08	13.26	16.52	..	..	20.46
Sungkiang dep.	..	9.14	10.50	..	14.46	17.10	..	20.29	Sungkiang ... d.	..	8.37	10.52	14.42	17.49	..	..	21.42
Kashal dep.	..	10.01	11.57	..	15.43	18.08	..	21.16	Lunghwa Junction ... d.	8.27	9.27	11.27	15.58	18.4	18.47	..	22.42
Kashang dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	..	16.16	18.30	..	21.46	Shanghai South ... a.	8.55	9.55	11.55	16.10	19.00	19.03	..	22.45
Yehwah dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	..	16.56	..	..	22.17	L'hw Junction ... d.	..	9.39	11.32	15.50	18.40	..	..	23.22
Changgan dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	..	17.40	..	..	22.51	Stecawel ... d.	..	9.49	11.40	15.59	18.49	..	..	23.30
Hangchow dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	..	18.50	..	..	23.45	Jeanfield ... d.	..	9.56	11.46	16.06	18.56	..	..	23.38
Zahkou arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	..	19.10	..	..	24.00	Shanghai North ... a.	..	10.10	12.00	16.20	19.10	..	..	23.50

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